"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Probably rain, afternoon or night; wind northeast.

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ADMIRAL SAMPSON HAD APHASIA FIVE YEARS

Proof in Medical Records Upon Which Widow Got a Pension.

In April, 1897, When Captain, He Was Incapacitated—Second Bad Attack in January, 1898—Nature of the Malady.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—A pension of $30 a month was recently granted to the widow of Admiral W. T. Sampson. That was done under the general law governing in such cases. It is the same rate of bounty allowed, according to rank, for the widows of other military officers who lose their lives from causes arising out of the performance of duty in the service of the country.

The medical record of the case, however, is not without interest to all those who have followed the stirring events that began with the blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor and culminated in the sea battle of Santiago.

For fully five years prior to his death Admiral Sampson was afflicted with aphasia, according to the medical records upon which the pension was granted. This has been duly certified to and the facts were compiled from official records made by Surgeons of the navy who attended the distinguished officer during various illnesses of that malady when it came upon him in a form more or less acute.

The first record of the illness of Admiral (then Capt.) Sampson was in April, 1897, when he was incapacitated for some time and was a patient at the naval dispensary in Philadelphia. The rigid rules of the service as to such matters made it imperative that information about his illness should be forwarded to the Navy Department, where in the natural course of events the information should reach not only the Surgeon General, but likewise the Secretary of the Navy, and his several chiefs of bureaus, who keep informed as to the personal fitness of officers for various important duties.

Some ten months later—in January, 1898—while he was in command of the battleship Iowa of the North Atlantic Squadron, Capt. Sampson was again incapacitated by the same malady, which seized him with sufficient violence to prevent his performance of duties.

Within a month after he had recovered from this attack, while in command of the Iowa, Capt. Sampson was detailed as President of the commission which examined the destruction of the Maine. For weeks the country and Congress awaited with expectancy the verdict of Capt. Sampson and his colleagues, which it was fully realized meant either war or peace for two nations, and results that were important to all the civilized world. The lives of many men depended upon the decision, not to mention expenditure of millions of dollars and the destinies of Spain and the United States.

Just a little later another important assignment was bestowed upon Capt. Sampson, who was promoted temporarily to the grade of Rear Admiral, and assigned to the command of the entire naval fleet on the Atlantic.

Dr. A. B. Richardson, Superintendent at St. Elizabeth's, where there are always a considerable number of patients suffering from aphasia, said to-night that it was a serious organic brain disease.

"Aphasia primarily impairs the facilities for speech," said Dr. Richardson. "I have never seen a case yet where aphasia in adults did not affect the judgment. Patients are also aware of their inability to speak correctly, and it irritates them. The disease is almost invariably fatal, but the time for which it runs varies with different patients."

Physicians are agreed that among patients past middle life aphasia is, save in exceedingly rare instances, incurable, and that symptoms increase, eventually ending in death. Aphasia is almost always accompanied by agraphia, a form of the disease in which the patient is unable to write correctly.

At the Pension Office the records of Admiral Sampson's illness are most carefully guarded, and no information about them is vouchsafed. It cannot be stated how acute or how mild it was in the first two serious attacks upon him prior to the Spanish war. With patients well along in years the disease is generally accompanied by other complications. It is known that the medical record shows Admiral Sampson as having suffered for years from cephalalgia, which is headache not traceable to any immediate cause. The inability of sufferers from aphasia, following one or two severe attacks of it after fifty years of age, to safely perform important mental work is universally recognized by the medical profession.

The painful efforts which Admiral Sampson must, at times certainly, have been put to in trying to perform his duties make a pathetic incident in his naval career. The energy of Capt. Chadwick in coming to his assistance at intervals when the Admiral's indisposition was pronounced has been emphasized more than once long ago. The stress of controversy over the famous Fourth of July dispatch, after the victory of Santiago, eventually brought out the statement from some of those near him that it was not written at all by Admiral Sampson, but by one of his aides.

Aphasia in adult life generally marks the breaking up of the mental faculties, a condition that will be brought vividly to mind by those who not a great while after the Spanish war used to see Admiral Sampson, always accompanied by his faithful wife, walking along the streets in the residence section here, his frame bent, his face haggard, recognizing only vaguely, if at all, the friends who greeted him as they passed.

It was a favorite assertion of a portion of the press that Admiral Sampson was dying of broken heart, due to the harshness of his critics, and the failure of the public to appreciate his great service. Quite probably in the last year or two of his life he knew little or nothing of what his critics were saying of him. Less than a year before he died, while the prolonged court of inquiry was sitting at the navy yard, the Navy Department refused its consent to his appearance as a witness in that famous proceeding.

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PROF. ELIOT ON WORK.

Harvard's President Tells Newsboys That It Is a Terrible Misfortune to be Born Rich.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—President Eliot of Harvard spoke to a crowd of newsboys in Wesleyan Hall this evening, and entertained them for a half hour with advice which, judging from the applause which they gave him, the boys liked. Following are some of his sayings:

"An almost sure way to succeed in most labors is to be ready to volunteer to do something beyond one's real duty. Hard work has made nations great. In an individual it is the same. What is good for the nation is good for every one in it, and what is good for every one is good for the nation.

"Work is the foundation of all the joy and happiness in the world. I have received many suggestions lately that I take up the work of a miner and see how I like it. I'm a little old now, but in the forty years of my life I should have liked a miner's work. A spice of danger and an element of chance add interest to work. An occupation like that of an engineer, which gives a chance for heroic deeds, is a distinctly desirable occupation. The main satisfaction in life is the sense of achievement.

"Never work moderately. Work at top speed. Unless you do your best, you not only cheat your employer, but you cheat yourself. There is an idea opposed to this advice. I believe a somewhat modern idea which opposes that which I have quoted is a very dangerous one to the modern world of industry. Ten minutes' reading a day in twenty years makes the difference between a cultivated and an uncultivated man provided he reads something good.

"The cultivation of the mind is the road to increasing happiness. After all is said, the object of human life is to increase happiness and joy. The great satisfaction of life cannot be bought with money. In our country it is dangerous for a boy to inherit riches. Great riches in America make the education of children very difficult. Children of the rich have not the incentive to work, and I consider it a terrible misfortune."

THOSE FEMALE INSPECTORS.

Will Not Be Employed to Do Missionary Work, Mr. Sargent Tells Delegation of Women.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Commissioner General of Immigration yesterday gave a hearing to a delegation of women who talked about the five female Inspectors who are to be appointed for duty at New York. They were opposed to the selection of women who are merely experienced in hospital nursing or in Red Cross service in Cuba and the Philippines. They wanted higher qualifications.

After hearing them Mr. Sargent said that the Treasury Department was not going to appoint Inspectors to do missionary work. Many of the suggestions made by the women, he told them, were unreasonable. There were no funds available to do missionary work with, and the chief object of the Inspectors was to prevent young female immigrants from falling into the hands of evilly disposed persons.

More than 200 applications for the five places have been received, and all of them have been turned over to Commissioner Williams at New York. The Immigration Bureau is willing to give the plan a thorough test, but is not sanguine of its success.

FIRST AMERICAN TO GET A RHODES SCHOLARSHIP.

Eugene Heitler Lehman, Yale Prize Man, Named by Colorado Governor for Oxford.

The first Cecil Rhodes Scholarship in Oxford awarded to an American has been given to Eugene Heitler Lehman of 416 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a Yale graduate of the class of 1902. He is the son of the late Moritz Lehman, a wholesale tobacco dealer of Pueblo, Col., and was born there twenty-two years ago. His early education was received at the Centennial High School of Pueblo, and after a year's course in the Colorado University went to Yale as a sophomore.

During his first year at New Haven he won the Griffen gold medal for oratory. This was the first time in the history of Yale that it had been won by a sophomore. He also won the Ten Eyck prize for oratory and was one of the debating team at each of the successive inter-department contests. During his senior year in college he managed successfully the debating team that had the contest with Harvard, and he received the Townsend prize for the best essay and the De Forest prize for delivering the best oration, the latter being one of the most coveted prizes in Yale.

Both the essay and oration were on Zionism. Lehman received honorable mention in the award of the John Addison Porter prize for American history. He also won a Phi Beta Kappa key. After graduating last June Lehman came to this city and took a graduate course in philosophy in Columbia. Last December he made application to Gov. Orman of Colorado, who had two of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships to dispose of. Lehman's credentials, vouched for by Yale, stood higher than any of those submitted by two hundred other applicants.

Lehman will enter Oxford next Autumn. He is a pupil of Dr. Felix Adler, and it is his intention to study the conditions of the Jews in Russia and the East, with a view to their amelioration.

THREW BRIDE KISS AND DIED.

Van Alen Nickerson, Said to be a New Yorker, Expires at Denver.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 1.—Van Alen Nickerson, a Wall Street broker, died suddenly yesterday after kissing his hand to his bride, whom he expected to join in a moment.

Mr. Nickerson stopped over in Denver to visit friends at the close of his honeymoon, which was spent in Yellowstone Park. He had been out riding and returning, stood at the side of his horse. He glanced up at the window, when he saw his wife. He threw her a kiss and started to run up the steps of the porch. He had gone only two steps when he suddenly lurched forward and died of heart disease.

The New Orleans Mardi Gras is one of the attractions of the Pennsylvania [illegible]

REV. ROBERT STREET BURNED TO DEATH

Venerable Minister's Daughter Dangerously Injured.

Dashed Through Flames at Their Home in Roselle Park, N. J., in Effort to Save Her Father.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 1.—The Rev. Robert Street, an aged retired minister, was burned to death this morning at 9:40 in his room, at 129 Chestnut Street, Roselle Park. In an attempt to save him his daughter was terribly burned about the neck, face, and shoulders. She was taken, unconscious, to the home of Mrs. Benjamin Carpenter, opposite, where she now lies in a precarious condition.

The dead minister was ninety-seven years of age. He had, it is supposed, risen from bed and fallen over a large oil lamp, which exploded. The lamp had been arranged for heating purposes and stood on the floor. His daughter, who was eating breakfast, in company with Miss Ella Earle, a young girl who remained each night at the house as a companion to Miss Street, heard a fall. She ran up stairs to her father's room, where she was met at the door by a volume of fire and smoke.

Hearing her father cry for help, however, the young woman dashed in, groped her way to his side, flung her arms about his neck, and attempted to drag him to the hallway. Her strength gave way and she staggered back to the hall, burned frightfully. She ran to the front door and gave the alarm, then fainted and was carried to the home of Mrs. Carpenter, where she was attended by Dr. Strictland. It is believed she inhaled some of the fire.

The house was saved by the firemen of Aldene, Lorraine, and Roselle Park.

The deceased clergyman was born in Germantown, Penn., and was ordained to the ministry at the old Revolutionary Presbyterian Church fifty years ago, and occupied the pulpit there for over fifty years. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Carrie Biddle of Philadelphia and his second wife Miss Anna Thomas of Newark. He was a graduate of the Princeton Seminary.

WRAPPED IN FLAMES, HE SAVED A FAMILY.

Boarder in Burning House Roused Man and Wife, Carried Two Children Out, Then Thought of Himself.

Putting aside, in his solicitude for others, all thought of his own terrible suffering and deadly peril, Matthew Kennedy, with his clothing ablaze, saved the family of Frederick Mertz, a saloonkeeper, at 291 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, from being burned to death. He will probably die as the result of his self-sacrifice.

Kennedy boards with the Mertz family, and at an early hour yesterday morning was seated in a room adjoining the bar room. Finding the room cold, he lighted a kerosene stove, which exploded, throwing burning oil over him and about the room. Instantly the furniture was enveloped in flames. Kennedy, realizing the imminent danger of the family sleeping up-stairs, rushed to their apartments and aroused them. He snatched a blanket off a bed, and wrapping the two small children in it, dashed down through the fast spreading flames to the street. Only then did he think of himself and took off his burning garments. Mertz and his wife escaped scantily clad, but entirely unscathed.

Kennedy was found to be badly burned about the body, and to have inhaled flame. He was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital, where his condition was pronounced to be exceedingly critical.

Meanwhile the fire spread to a residence at 293 Wythe Avenue, and also to another at 70 South First Street. Two alarms were turned in, and shortly after the engines got into action the blaze was under control. An old man was discovered overcome by smoke at 70 South First Street, and was revived by an ambulance surgeon.

ACTOR HART'S MOTHER BURNED

Mrs. Sarah Boudrow's Condition Is Critical—Her Husband and Son Frank Slightly Hurt.

Mrs. Sarah Boudrow, sixty-seven years old, the wife of James Boudrow and mother of Joseph Hart, the actor, who is playing the title rôle in "Foxy Grandpa," was badly burned at her home, 221 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, yesterday evening, and is in a very critical condition. Mr. Boudrow was slightly burned, as also was their son Frank.

About 6 o'clock Mrs. Boudrow wished to open a small safe in the front room, and took a wax taper for light. While she was leaning over to work the combination the taper touched a tablecloth and set it afire. She attempted to extinguish the blaze, and in so doing her clothing caught. Then, screaming for help, she rushed into the hall, and was met by her son, who began pulling the blazing garments off her. Mr. Boudrow arrived with a pail of water, and the flames in Mrs. Boudrow's clothing were quickly extinguished, but not before she became unconscious.

Meanwhile the flames had spread from the tablecloth to some curtains. A servant girl had pulled them down and stamped out the fire, but seeing the condition of her mistress became hysterical.

Dr. L. Ross of 232 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street was called, and attended to Mrs. Boudrow and the others.

Joseph Hart was in Providence, and was telegraphed for. On the occasion of the celebration of their golden wedding last October he presented his mother and father with a gold loving cup. Mrs. Boudrow is the sister of Mrs. W. H. Sands, now appearing in "Lover's Lane." Mrs. Sands has been prominent in theatrical circles for many years. As Laura Le Claire she played with Booth and Barrett.

CRIPPLE CREEK GOLD OUTPUT.

59,905 Tons of $1,943,850 Gross Value Produced in January.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Feb. 1.—The Cripple Creek January gold production was 59,905 tons of $27 average value, or $1,943,850 total gross value. The smelters treated 17,555 tons of $60 average. The mill ore averaged from $5 a ton for 1,600 tons treated by the Arequa Cyanide mill, to $35 a ton for 2,800 tons treated by the Dorcas plant. The successful treating of $5 ore by the Arequa mill is the most significant event of Cripple Creek during the Winter.

January dividends aggregating $279,097 were paid by the Portland United Gold Mines—Mary McKinney, Vindicated, Strong, Golden Cycle, Gold Company, and Modoc public companies, Portland leading with $90,000. The disbursements were from mining profits exclusively.

Distributing Kitchens. Cooks dispensed with in suburban homes. [illegible]

WOMAN AND CHILD SAVED FROM DEATH.

Telephone Operator in the Bronx Grabbed and Held Them at Trolley Car Front Platform.

Edward Reinhardt, twenty-one years of age, of 840 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, who said he was an operator in the Melrose Exchange of the New York Telephone Company, saved a woman and a child from what seemed almost certain death while riding on a southward-bound Third Avenue car last evening.

According to Policeman Daff of the Morrisiana Station, Reinhardt was seated near the front door of the car until it passed One Hundred and Seventieth Street, where the trolley pole broke and fell to the street. Although there was no more power the car kept going at a high rate of speed on the slippery tracks. At One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street Reinhardt was seen to rush out to the front platform and lean over the gate.

The passengers followed Reinhardt. A northward-bound car was bearing down on a woman who carried a babe in her arms. She did not hear it coming. When the southward-bound car was near the woman Reinhardt leaned over the gate and grabbed woman and child. The other car went past without hitting the woman.

When the southward-bound car was stopped the passengers congratulated Reinhardt. They shook hands with him, and the mother whose life he saved wept. Everybody wanted to know the young man's name, but he refused to give it. Policeman Daff, who witnessed the act, knew Reinhardt and did not hesitate to tell his friend's name.

The woman disappeared without revealing her identity. She remained in the crowd long enough to say she was a little hard of hearing, and was not aware of the danger that confronted her.

SIX DROWNED IN A CAR.

Result of the Breaking in Two of a Train on the Queen and Crescent Railway.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Feb. 1.—Two cars from a west-bound freight train broke away at the incline of the Queen and Crescent Railway here to-night and running down the grade, plunged into the river.

One was a combination freight and immigrant car, and it is stated that it contained a family of six persons from a point in Eastern Alabama for Arkansas, all of whom were drowned. Divers are searching for the bodies.

REMOVING BIG LANDSLIDE.

One Track Cleared Near Staatsburg—Assistant Superintendent Wickes Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 1.—One track was cleared through the big slide at Jones's Cut, near Staatsburg, shortly before 4 o'clock this morning and trains have been running all day. The Empire State Express passed Poughkeepsie, going north, at 8:50 A. M. A loop will be built around the slide for temporary use. The material for constructing it was sent up this afternoon.

Assistant Superintendent John Wickes and John Sedgwick, the latter from Albany, were hurt late last night by the falling of a derrick. A message was sent to Poughkeepsie for an ambulance to convey Mr. Wickes to Vassar Hospital. He was brought here on the monitor Hudson. Later it was decided to take him home. Sedgwick was attended by physicians at Staatsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Lake Shore Railway's New York Limited, which was due in Chicago at 4:30 P. M. Saturday, did not arrive until 8:45 o'clock Sunday morning, sixteen hours late, while Sunday's twenty-four-hour train was expected to arrive at 3 o'clock Monday morning. The delay was caused by the landslide on the New York Central tracks south of Albany. The twenty-four-hour train due here at 9:45 A. M. was only nine minutes late, however, as a short detour was made around the landslide and the train reached the Lake Shore tracks from the New York Central on time.

MILNER TO QUIT AFRICA.

Asks to be Relieved of Governorship of Boer Colonies and Will Retire in July.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Morning Advertiser learns that Lord Milner has asked to be relieved from his posts of Governor of the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies and High Commissioner of South Africa, but at the desire expressed by the Government he has consented to remain in South Africa until the end of July, when he will be offered a high position in connection with the Government of India.

Numerous rumors have been current previously in South Africa that Lord Milner would or had resigned, but hitherto these reports have always been denied.

GOT POST OFFICES MIXED.

North Carolina Man Finds Himself Out of a Job Through Resignation Written by Another.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 1.—An amusing thing occurred concerning the Post Office at Benson, in this State, the other day. The department at Washington announced that the Postmaster at Benson had resigned and that the office paid $700 per year. An official letter was forwarded accepting the resignation. This was the first notice the Benson Postmaster had of the fact that he had voluntarily given up his paying office.

He took the first train to Washington, accompanied by a number of persons who desired to succeed him as Postmaster. He announced to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General that he had not written any letter resigning his office. The letter was found. It was signed by a man who was Postmaster of an office near Benson which pays $90 a year.

It was learned that the man had gone into the Benson Post Office, got a sheet of the official paper of the Benson Postmaster, and wrote his letter without giving the name of his office. The Benson official holds his job, but he is required to give a new bond and go into office as when he was first appointed.

ICE GORGES CAUSE FLOODS.

Portions of Port Deposit, Md., and Meadville, Penn., Under Water.

PORT DEPOSIT, Md., Feb. 1.—The lower part of this town is covered with water, caused by an ice gorge in the Susquehanna River. Masses of ice have been thrown on the wharves, and considerable damage has been done to low-lying property. Indications to-night point to a rise in the stage of water before morning.

MEADVILLE, Penn., Feb. 1.—The gorge in French Creek still continues. It extends for a distance of probably four and a half or five miles below, above and adjacent to this city. The lower part of town is flooded and many persons have moved out of their houses. Railroad trains are still running through a [illegible]

MILITIA AT WATERBURY

Sixteen Companies Called Out to Prevent Rioting.

Crowds Greet the Troops with Yells and Hisses—More Acts of Violence by Trolley Strikers.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 1.—Fourteen companies of militia arrived here this evening, and, together with two local companies, are under arms, prepared to prevent any further riotous outbreak by trolley strikers and their sympathizers. The troops belong to the First and Second Regiments and are under command of Brig. Gen. Russell Frost of South Norwalk.

All the visiting companies, which average 50 men each and with the local companies total 800, arrived in the city between 9:40 and 10:15 on trains from New Haven and Hartford, and marched to the armory under police escort, amid the hooting and hissing of the crowds that quickly gathered.

The first to arrive were Companies A, B, F, H, and K of Hartford, and E of New Britain, and D of Bristol, which arrived under command of Col. Edward Schulze. They brought with them two machine gun batteries. Company G of Manchester and Company C of Rockville arrived a little later. They brought with them two Gatling guns.

The Second Regiment contingent, consisting of Companies B, C, D, E, and F of New Haven, arrived over the Naugatuck Division at about 10:15, and also were escorted by police. By this time the streets were crowded with people, and there was a noisy demonstration, though there was no sign of active violence whatever.

The cries of "Scab!" and "Now, get Mr. Sewall!" were frequent along the route, and a crowd of several hundred men and boys followed at the heels of the marching body. The police had their hands full holding them back.

Arrived at the armory, all the companies present were stationed in different parts of the interior, while the crowd yelled outside.

At 10:30 Company K, First Regiment, of Hartford, was ordered to the car barns amid great excitement among those who witnessed the departure. The hissing increased in volume, while groans and cries of derision marked the entire line of march. Company D, Second Regiment, was detailed for duty at the power house on Bank Street for the night.

The presence of a company at the barns was deemed necessary, as there are still acts of violence in that vicinity. Several new cars were attacked to-day by a small crowd of boys, who broke all the windows and the registers. The armory is not large enough to accommodate the men here, and the old Auditorium on South Main Street and the High School buildings have been called into use for the overflow. Gen. Frost's headquarters will be at the armory.

Violence continued to-day, though no serious damage was done. One of the injured non-union motormen, who is said to be in a serious condition, was ordered by a physician removed to the hospital. Three non-union men were on their way to the hospital for a stretcher, when a mob of several hundred men and boys assailed them with rocks. The men ran and found refuge in the hospital. The mob surrounded the building and became so threatening that the Superintendent telephoned to the police station for protection.

Three officers were sent up and they succeeded in dispersing the mob, but when asked to escort the men back to the car barn, it is said they refused. This evening a squad of officers escorted the men to the car barn. Eighteen of the non-unionists were injured in the riots last night, and two of them are in the hospital. One of them suffers from a broken arm, the other is suffering from general injuries received by being pounded by the mob.

Cars were run during the forenoon and until 3:30 in the afternoon. They were stopped at that time, as it had been decided to call out the troops, and the company as well as the authorities feared the effect of this news upon the lawless element. The company will run cars on all lines on regular schedule time to-morrow.

The machine gun batteries brought here are the first section of Hartford and the second section of New Haven.

Meriden, Wallingford, and Middletown companies are sleeping in their own armories to-night, but are ready to come to-morrow morning.

The call for troops followed the announcement to officials of the railway company by Mayor Kilduff and the Board of Public Safety that they distrusted the ability of the police to cope with the mobs in case of a renewed outbreak this evening. The officials of the company notified Sheriff Dunham, at New Haven. The Sheriff came here to-day, looked the situation over, and immediately sent word to Gov. Chamberlain that troops were needed.

The Governor then issued orders to Adjt. Gen. Cole, who called out the militia.

In all the churches to-day sermons were delivered condemning the riotous proceedings of last night.

MERIDEN, Conn., Feb. 1.—Gov. Chamberlain, when asked why the militia had been pressed into service, said:

"Because the situation demands it. I had hesitated about it, but every effort has been made by the local authorities in Waterbury to avert violence, and to-day it seemed apparent that wisdom dictated prompt and energetic action if law and order and the welfare of the city and State were to be conserved."

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1.—As the members of the Second Regiment, in their final preparations to leave the city for Waterbury, formed by companies at their armory, they were given a cheer by friends who had gathered to bid them good-bye. The companies left the armory at 8:30 and marched to the railroad station, four blocks away.

As they emerged from the armory the soldiers were made the object of an unpleasant demonstration. A fairly large crowd had gathered, and at sight of the men there arose a chorus of jeers. Over the entire march the men were hooted at and hissed. At the railroad station a still larger crowd had gathered and all sorts of epithets were hurled at the men in uniform when their special train pulled out for Waterbury at 8:50 P. M.

SOFT COAL STRIKE COMING?

Anthracite Men Are Told That Their Aid May Be Needed by Bituminous Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1.—Anthracite mine workers' delegates who returned from the National Convention to-day would not be surprised if the soft coal workers should declare a strike, now that they have been refused an increase.

They brought a message from W. D. Ryan, a National Board member, from Illinois. "Tell the miners of the anthracite region," said Mr. Ryan, "that we may need their aid and assistance in the near future, because we are determined to secure an increase in wages. I have counseled moderation and conciliation during the past three years, during which time the bituminous men received no wage increase, but have accepted the old scale with a mild protest. This year I am determined, and so are my colleagues, that there shall be a change, one which will be of benefit to the miners of the bituminous region."

President Carne of the Wilkesbarre sub-district said:

"Every anthracite delegate heartily thanked the bituminous miners for their material assistance during the strike, and you can mark my words if they, by force of circumstances, resort to extremes, every man and boy employed in the hard coal fields will reciprocate."

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 1.—The Scale Committees of the miners and operators will meet again to-morrow to resume consideration of the demands of the miners for an increase of wages. Expressions of opinion to-day indicate that the session will be protracted, and that, if the miners shall insist on the demands already made, no agreement will be reached. This would mean a suspension of work on April 1.

Both sides seem determined, and the operators say they will never yield to the present demands. Many of them say, however, that the miners should have some increase this year, and many believe that an increase of 10 per cent. would be about right.

The Line of Least Resistance runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie to Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. [illegible]

NON-UNION MINER KILLED.

Russian Kicked and Stabbed to Death by His Own Countrymen at Larksville, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Feb. 1.—Constanta Sobrilefski, a Russian, and a well-known local miner, who had worked during the strike, was to-day kicked and stabbed to death by twenty-one of his infuriated countrymen, who are all either miners or laborers working in and about the mines at Plymouth and Larksville, three miles from this city. The party had been at a dance during Saturday night, many of them not returning to their homes until noon to-day. The deed was committed on the public highway near the Boston mine breaker at Larksville.

One of the men named Powell Ladofski confessed to being implicated in the killing, and he and twenty others were arrested this evening and committed to the Luzerne County prison.

TWO STEAMSHIPS WRECKED.

The Avona Stranded on Denmark's Coast and the Xenia on England's—Loss of Life.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Norwegian steamship Avona, Capt. Dreyer, New Orleans for Aarhuus, which called at Dartmouth Jan. 28, has gone ashore at Lemvig, Denmark. Three boats and six corpses have been washed ashore. It is feared that the remainder of the crew were also drowned.

The Danish steamship Xenia, Capt. Kruss, Stettin, Dec. 3, for Boston, Mass., has gone ashore at Cruden, twenty-five miles from Aberdeen, and is completely submerged. Two of the crew were drowned while the Captain and the remainder of the crew were saved.

Rough weather prevails around the British coast. A lifeboat crossing Swansea Bay to assist a vessel in distress was caught in a squall and capsized. Six of the lifeboat men perished.

BOLTING TEAM'S WILD DASH.

Run for a Score of Blocks—Woman Hysterical in the Carriage—Driver Faints from Exhaustion.

A team of black horses, drawing a closed carriage containing Joseph Cullman, said to be a wealthy tobacco merchant, a man friend, and a young woman, ran away at Thirteenth Street and Fifth Avenue shortly after noon yesterday and dashed past carriages, automobiles, wagons, and other vehicles until they exhausted themselves in front of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The woman was taken out hysterical and attended to by an ambulance surgeon from the New York Hospital. The driver, William H. Boudner, twenty-five years old, of 218 West Nineteenth Street, a muscular young fellow, had fallen unconscious on top of the coach from the efforts he had made to stop the team. He was also revived.

Boudner, who was driving the coach for the New York Cab Company, which owns it, got his fares at 46 East Twelfth Street. Mr. Cullman told Boudner to drive to Eighty-second Street and Broadway. When the team got to Thirteenth Street they became frightened at something, Boudner does not know what, and ran away. He pulled on the reins with all his might, but could not check the horses. At Twenty-third Street an eastbound electric car was passing. The team just skimmed the platform. Several other hair-breadth escapes occurred before the horses stopped, because they had not the strength to go further.

Mr. Cullman and his friends continued their journey in a cab.

SHORES FOR TWO MORE PARK AVENUE HOUSES.

Superintendent Stewart Found Cracks in Walls and Ordered Supports Near the Subway.

Superintendent Stewart of the Building Department and Chief Engineer Parsons of the Rapid Transit Commission inspected yesterday afternoon the houses of W. P. Bliss, at 73 Park Avenue, and Dr. G. G. Wheelock, at 75 Park Avenue, and ascertained that at the first-mentioned residence a large crack along the party wall and at the latter a crack in the street wall under the stoop had become visible since Saturday. In the Wheelock residence several cracks were found in the cellar walls.

The indications are that the houses in the row, beginning with the Barney residence at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street, have been affected by the subway excavation and are settling.

Superintendent Stewart said that there was no immediate danger. As a precautionary measure, he telephoned to Canavan Brothers, the contractors, who shored up the Barney residence at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, and ordered a force of men be put to work on the Bliss and Wheelock residences.

At a late hour last night seventy men were at work shoring up the houses.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S WARNING.

Divorce a Social Scourge More Blighting Than Mormonism, He Says.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Preaching at the Cathedral on "Christ the Only Enduring Name in History, and the Only True Reformer of Society," Cardinal Gibbons to-day deplored the growing number of divorces. In the course of his remarks he said:

"There is a social scourge more blighting and more destructive of family life than Mormonism. It is the fearfully increasing number of divorce mills throughout the United States. These mills, like the mills of God, are slowly but surely grinding the domestic altars of the Nation. Husband and wife are separated on the most flimsy pretexts. And as if the different States of the Union were not sufficiently accommodating in this respect, South Dakota has the unenviable distinction of granting a divorce for the mere asking of it, on the sole condition of a brief sojourn within her borders."

THE ST. PAUL NOT SIGHTED.

At 2 o'clock this morning the American liner St. Paul, Capt. Jamison, the flagship of the American Line, had not been sighted off Fire Island. The St. Paul was due yesterday, but it is thought that she has been retarded by the heavy weather reported prevailing on the Atlantic.

$50 to Florida and Return. Pennsylvania Railroad Tours leave New York February 17 and March 3. Special train to Jacksonville. Two weeks in Florida. [illegible]

FRANCE WILL COLLECT HER DEBT DIRECTLY

Formally Notifies Venezuela of Her Intentions.

Castro Sends Final Instructions to Minister Bowen Demanding Equal Treatment to All Creditors—Allies May Recede.

CARACAS, Feb. 1.—The French Legation has notified the Venezuelan Government that in virtue of the convention of 1867 France was allowed to collect directly a part of the revenues of several Custom Houses in Venezuela as a guarantee for her diplomatic claims arising out of the previous revolutions.

France, it is said, renounced forever by the convention of 1885 the exercise of this right on condition that the interest on this debt should always be regularly paid.

As this payment has not been made, France, without asking the authorization of Germany, England, and Italy, intends to revive her right of direct collection. The French Chargé d'Affaires, Quievreux, has paid visits to the Foreign Ministry and has twice called on President Castro during the past forty-eight hours. This activity on the part of France is evidently in connection with her intention to revive her rights, and is considered as an answer to the attitude adopted by the allied powers.

In reply to Minister Bowen's inquiry as to what Venezuela intends to do regarding the demand for preferential treatment made by the allies, President Castro has telegraphed:

"The Venezuelan Government desires equal treatment for all the creditor nations in Europe and America, keeping in mind, in addition, its diplomatic conventions and anterior stipulations."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's Paris correspondent says, in reference to the French claims in Venezuela, that France bases her representations on the convention of February, 1902, whereby Venezuela guaranteed 13 per cent. of the customs for the payment of French claims.

France could not complain at the hypothecation of customs for British and German debts, but when it came to a question of priorities, the French Government probably did no more than any other Government would have done by protesting.

There was no reason why France should join in the alliance to coerce Venezuela, so long as the latter did not refuse to fulfill her obligations, but she could not allow the other powers to prejudice her treaty rights, long anterior to their own demands.

COMPROMISE IN PROSPECT?

Rumor in Washington That Allies Are Considering a Modification of Their Contentions.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Propositions involving a compromise of the allied powers' contention for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela have been submitted to the Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy by their representatives at Washington, and while no answers have been received at yet, there is reason for the belief that the allies will see a way to accept the latest proposition.

This compromise has been suggested by one of the representatives of the allies here, and, while it has not formally received the indorsement of Minister Bowen, it is felt that he will not enter serious objection to its adoption, provided the United States and the other claimant nations outside the alliance can be convinced that their own interests in Venezuela will not be substantially injured by yielding to a plan which seems to offer a solution of the present serious hitch in the Washington negotiations.

The details of the proposition now under consideration by the three allied nations are not obtainable, but in a general way it is understood to be a modification of the allies' contention that they be recognized as Venezuela's preferred claimants in the payment of the indemnity. The plan suggested provides that for a short period, perhaps six months or a year, Great Britain, Germany, and Italy shall receive exclusively 30 per cent. of the customs receipts of the ports of Porto Cabello and La Guayra and that at the end of this period, the exact length of which is yet open to decision, all the claimant nations be placed on the same footing, and at the expiration of that time the 30 per cent. of the receipts of these two ports be divided among all the claimant nations in ratio based on the amount of each nation's claim.

The plan is regarded as a compromise which will enable the allies to withdraw their ships from Venezuelan waters without a serious loss of prestige.

Whether the claimant nations outside the tripartite agreement will assent to this scheme is not yet known. The British Ambassador called by appointment on Secretary Hay this afternoon, and it is believed that some such plan as this was under consideration, the British Ambassador wishing to acquaint himself with the exact attitude of the United States regarding Lord Lansdowne's contention for preferential treatment for the allies.

France has it in her power to continue the present dead-lock in the Washington negotiations. For while the other unallied claimants have outstanding against Venezuela certain unadjusted claims, all of the French claims are in a very forward state.

France contends that so far from assisting her in the collection of her Venezuelan claims, the blockade, if anything, has hampered her in that it has closed all the Venezuelan ports to commerce and has prevented for the time being the collection of the 13 per cent. of the receipts pledged her by treaty.

It is the hope of the representatives of the allies at Washington that in case their Governments accept in principle the kind of compromise suggested they will not insist that the period for preferential payments be made so long as to prevent its acceptance by the other claimant nations.

Mr. Bowen has been assured that the representatives of the allies here will give him a final answer at the earliest possible moment. Meantime exchanges are still in progress between the allied Governments and their respective Embassies here in the effort to agree on a plan of settlement that will be acceptable at once to Venezuela and to France, Belgium, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States.

The Italian Ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches, paid an informal call on Mr. Bowen this afternoon to assure the latter that the representatives of the allies still were communicating with their Governments, and hoped to present an answer in a few days. Signor Mayor des Planches afterward called at the British Embassy.

Minister Bowen returned the call of Baron Sternburg at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and remained for some time discussing the situation. The German Minister also received a call from the British Ambassador to-day. The German Minister has cabled at length to Berlin, stating his personal views on the situation. It is not believed that [illegible]

sentiment in this country both in the press and in Administration circles, and asks that time be permitted in which he may furnish Berlin with a more sympathetic and thorough knowledge of public opinion here on the attitude of Germany and England.

It is believed that Count Quadt has not been able from the limitations that have rested upon him to give his Government as complete reports along this line as Baron von Sternburg has now begun to do. This may be expected to have its effect in bringing about a change of policy on the part of Germany as to the matter of preferential guarantees. The protests of France and the well-understood position of the United States are not unlikely to cause a reconsideration of her demand by England, who, according to German sources of information, is responsible for first advancing the idea of preferential advantages.

The argument is now being made that in international law the precedent of preferential guarantees would be obnoxious.

The Administration takes the ground that inasmuch as every Latin-American country is a debtor to some European Government, it would only be necessary for the creditor Government to send over gunboats and establish a blockade to secure preferential rights in the collection of debts. The temptations in such an acceptance of the international principle would be extremely embarrassing to the United States, and eventually raise serious questions connected with the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine.

There is grave doubt as to the application of the principle generally. The further consideration is urged that all the creditor nations would be far better without the preferment demanded, and the orderly and secure payment of the obligations of Venezuela could be arranged more satisfactorily if the question were abandoned. Mr. Bowen to-night expressed the firmest confidence that the whole matter would be settled satisfactorily and without more than ordinary delay. Following the reports which Baron von Sternburg has made to his Government there will be an interval of several days in which the negotiations will be confined to Berlin and London, and then something definite may be known as to the outcome of the whole matter.

WAR VESSELS FOR SALE.

Chile and Argentina Offer Two Cruisers and Two Battleships to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Both Argentina and Chile, through their respective Ministers in Washington, have proposed to the United States the purchase by this Government of the armored cruisers and battleships the two South American countries have under construction in Europe.

By a treaty signed several months ago Argentina and Chile each agreed not to increase its naval strength and to a limited extent to adopt a disarmament policy. At the time the treaty was consummated several months ago Argentina had two armored cruisers under construction in Italy and Chile two battleships under construction in England.

The cruisers are to be of 8,000 tons each and to have a speed of twenty-one knots. The battleships are to be of 12,000 tons displacement and twenty-one knots speed.

O'REILLY TESTS A POLICEMAN.

Accuses Him of Intoxication, Finally Lets Him Go on Post, Then the Man Disappears.

When the men at the West Thirtieth Street Station were turned out on the 7 o'clock platoon tour last night Capt. O'Reilly noticed that Patrolman John Tyrrell acted somewhat peculiarly, and he ordered him to step aside for a time. When the men had left the station Capt. O'Reilly called Tyrrell up to the desk and said:

"You've been drinking."

"Yes," replied Tyrrell; "I don't feel well."

"You're drunk," said the Captain.

"No, I'm not drunk."

"Stand on your right leg."

Tyrrell stood pretty well on his right leg for a few seconds.

"Stand on your left leg."

Tyrrell stood about as well on his left leg for about the same space of time.

Capt. O'Reilly was not satisfied with his test yet and he said:

"Walk that crack."

Tyrrell ambled to the crack pointed out to him and started along it, putting both feet on it fully, and he slowly made his way along the thin black line past the Captain and clear across the room. Then he looked at O'Reilly.

"What time is it?" asked the relentless Captain.

"Five minutes after 7 o'clock," said Tyrrell.

Sergt. Sweeney, who was going out on patrol, whispered to Capt. O'Reilly that Tyrrell had been fifteen years on the force and had a good record, and that if the Captain let him go out on post he could probably take care of it.

"Are you married?" asked O'Reilly of the patrolman.

"Yes, Sir," said Tyrrell.

"Wife and children?"

"Yes, Sir."

Capt. O'Reilly drew the man aside and talked to him for some minutes. He seemed to be giving him a lecture, but he told him to go out on post, and the man went.

Sergt. Sweeney and Roundsman Ormsby then went out and down to Tyrrell's post. This extended from Sixth to Seventh Avenues, on one side of each avenue and through Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-third Streets, a large post. They hunted this district from the time they left the station house, they said, until 11 o'clock, when they returned and reported that Tyrrell was not to be found on his beat.

Just then a man describing himself as William Hoey of 125 West Nineteenth Street walked into the station house and said he wanted to report a policeman sick on post. He said the man at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-first Street had become sick and had gone home.

Capt. O'Reilly was not in the station then, but Sergt. Sweeney sent Police Surgeon Johnson to Tyrrell's house, at 615 Eighth Avenue, to see if he was there and to find out if he was sick.

STATEN ISLAND SHOOTING CASE.

Shoemakers Who Had Been Partners Met and Quarreled Again—One Hurt.

Pasquale Eannauin, thirty-six years of age, a shoemaker, of 48 Wright Street, Stapleton, S. I., was shot and hurt seriously late last night in Rosebank. Felix Costello, forty years of age, also a shoemaker, of 82 St. Mary's Avenue, Clifton, has been accused of the shooting.

The men had been partners, but about three months ago they quarreled and separated. Each visited friends in Rosebank yesterday, and on the way home they met near the railroad station. They quarreled again, and Costello drew a revolver. A bullet entered Eannauin's abdomen, and he is now in the Smith Infirmary. Costello escaped.

ITALIAN SHOOTING AFFAIR.

Newark Man Met Brooklyn Man in Jersey City and Was Wounded.

Giro Mei, thirty-eight years of age, of 27 River Street, Newark, is in the City Hospital, Jersey City, his skull having been fractured by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Cicilio Masticoola, of 80 Withers Streets, Brooklyn.

Mei went to Jersey City to visit his brother, at 82 Germania Avenue. He found Masticoola in the house, and accused him of owing money to a man in Italy. Mei says that Masticoola asked him to go to the street to talk the matter over. On the sidewalk, as Mei alleges, Masticoola first struck him in the face and then drew a pistol and shot him in the head, escaping afterward.

Captain Ran His Tug Ashore Purposely.

The tug boat Essex of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company's fleet is aground with a hole in one of her bows at the foot of North Street, Port Richmond. In avoiding a tow which was partly unmanageable, owing to a strong tide, the Captain of the tug had to choose between being rammed and sunk in deep water or driving her ashore and sinking in shallow water. He took the latter course.

Hotel Fire in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 1.—A fire which started in the Hotel Mowry caused a damage of about $30,000, of which about $12,000 was in the grocery store of Andrews, Loomis & Andrews, and the balance on building and furnishings in the hotel.

HEWITT IN COOPER UNION

His Name Sacred There, Says Charles Sprague Smith.

Prof. Schmidt of Cornell Talks of International Disarmament and Predicts the "Parliament of Man."

At a People's Institute meeting in Cooper Union last night Charles Sprague Smith told his audience that the name of Abram S. Hewitt should be sacred in Cooper Union. He said he had received several letters during the week accusing him of infringing on the right of free speech.

The occasion for his calling a halt to criticism occurred after the lecture on "Christian Socialism" delivered one week ago yesterday. The lecturer on that evening made mention during his address of two men, of whom he spoke in laudatory terms, Mr. Hewitt and District Attorney Jerome. At the close of his address, during the usual period allotted for asking questions, some one asked a question tending to reflect on the character of Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Smith had refused to have it answered. He said in regard to the matter last evening:

"I have been criticised for not allowing the character of Mr. Hewitt to be questioned. It has been said that I have myself criticised public officials.

"I hold it as proper that we have the right to inquire into and express our views regarding public officials. They are our servants, not our masters. There is a difference, though, between a man who is in public life and a man who is merely a private citizen.

"We are good men here; we have that reputation, and we are good men. There are places that are sacred to good men. If a man were to enter my home and criticise by father I would say this is my home, it is an altar to me. You shall not profane that altar. [Applause.]

"It was my privilege to have enjoyed the personal relation of friendship with Mr. Hewitt. His interests were manifold, and yet I know that the one thing which was nearer and dearer to his heart than all others was to make Cooper Union free to the people from top to bottom. He succeeded in making one room after another free to the people, until to-day it is practically all free. Peter Cooper conceived the idea; Abram S. Hewitt carried it out. I hold, therefore, that in this place his name should be sacred. [More applause.]

"To some he may have seemed intolerant, but those who knew him best know that this was nothing more than the intensity of his purposes. When, for example, we were bothered with the rental of this hall, Mr. Hewitt said, 'I will relieve you,' and he did."

The lecturer of the evening was Dr. Nathaniel Schmidt, Professor of Semitic Languages at Cornell University, who talked about "The Republic of Man." After describing at some length how man in his progress toward civilization had begun by eating his fellow-man, then by enslaving him, and finally by thinking slavery, too, a wrong, Prof. Schmidt predicted that in the near future the nations of the world would drop their armament and that from The Hague would be developed the "Parliament of mankind."

"When this parliament has settled the question of warfare," the lecturer said, "there will be left some more very important subjects for the tribunal to cope with. One of them will be the education of your children. It will be left to the tribunal to establish a system that shall not throw out teachers because they vote this way or that. It will also be left to them to arrange so that the professors in colleges will not get the big salaries, and the teachers in primary departments who mold the mind when it is in its most plastic state get next to nothing."

BRISK DEMAND FOR LUMBER.

Washington's Output Promises to Exceed Last Year's Record—Mills Refusing Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Feb. 1.—This year has opened up with an unprecedented demand for fir lumber and cedar shingles. Orders now booked will keep more than 500 lumber and shingle mills in Western Washington busy for months to come. The present brisk demand insures that the output this year will greatly exceed last year's record, the cut amounting to 2,000,000,000 feet of lumber and over 8,000,000,000 shingles.

To prevent failure of delivery by future car shortages Eastern dealers are having hundreds of carloads of shingles warehoused in Minneapolis to draw on during the Summer. The feature of the present demand is the numberless requests of Eastern railroads for heavy bridge timber, long timber, and other special material for construction work. Many mills are refusing these orders, their capacity being taxed to supply orders for lumber of regular size.

Another feature is the fact that Washington timber is invading territory heretofore held by shippers of white pine lumber and cypress shingles. Cedar and fir are now being shipped direct to St. Louis, which formerly used Southern timber. Cedar shingles are being shipped into Oklahoma and Northern Texas, which formerly used cypress shingles exclusively.

CHICAGO FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

Adolph Kuhn Spent Two Years Avoiding Capture on the Pacific Coast, in Alaska, and in Mexico.

Adolph Kuhn, thirty-seven years old, who was arrested Saturday night at 217 East Fifty-seventh Street, where he lived in a hall bedroom, was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer yesterday in the Jefferson Market Court, charged with being a fugitive from justice.

Detectives Weller and Grahe, attached to the Central Office, who arrested Kuhn, told Magistrate Flammer that the prisoner was wanted on two indictments found by the Chicago Grand Jury. They alleged that he had been sought for three years, and though followed to the Pacific Coast, to Alaska, and even to Mexico, escaped capture.

Detective Weller said that Kuhn had been mixed up in some big real estate frauds in Chicago and was also wanted for grand larceny. Kuhn was remanded until Tuesday to await the arrival of some member of the Chicago police to identify him fully.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—It was said at the office of the State's Attorney to-night that Adolph Kuhn, whose arrest in New York is reported, was indicted in Chicago two years ago for the alleged embezzlement of about $14,000. At the time of his indictment Kuhn conducted a mortgage brokerage business in Lasalle Street. He was at one time Assistant Commissioner of Public Works.

Many Prisoners in a Raid.

Capt. Albertson and ten detectives of the Eldridge Street Station early this morning raided a billiard and poolroom in Forsyth Street, near Grand Street, alleging the place to be a gambling room. Louis Zerwick of 615 East Nineteenth Street, was arrested, charged with being the proprietor. Twenty-three others, who were found in the room, were also arrested. Ten decks of cards were confiscated. No money was found.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:20 A. M.—23 Beekman Street; Walter Ventin; damage, $600.

12:50 A. M.—62 Cannon Street; owner unknown; damage, $2.

2:15 A. M.—252 Elizabeth Street; M. Carbone; damage, $50.

10 A. M.—1,234 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

11:40 A. M.—308 West Eighty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:10 P. M.—117 Clinton Street; Samuel Rosenberg; damage trifling.

12:45 P. M.—35 West Seventy-first Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:40 P. M.—433 West Thirty-second Street; John Joyce; damage, $50.

4:20 P. M.—223 Henry Street; Hyman Shebard; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—[illegible] East Seventh Street; Morris Shafar; damage, $50.

8:40 P. M.—Coal boat, foot of One Hundred and Sixth Street and East River, the Santa Maria; owner unknown; damage, [illegible]

PRINCE HOLKAR ABDICATES.

Ruler of Indore Renounces Throne in Favor of Twelve-Year-Old Son—An Unprecedented Act.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's correspondent at Indore, in Central India, says that the abdication of Prince Holkar, the ruler of the State of Indore, on Saturday last in favor of his son, Tukoji Rao, a bright lad of twelve years, is an event unprecedented in Anglo-Indian annals.

On several occasions the paramount power has been compelled to depose native rulers, but never before has a feudatory Prince renounced his throne on his own initiative. At the durbar held in the new palace and attended by the British high officials, the Maharaja briefly alluded to the state of his health, and directed the Munshi to read a set speech announcing his abdication and earnestly exhorting his successor to be loyal to the British Empire and to fulfill his moral and religious duties. He then surrendered his seat and tendered homage to his son.

The young ruler proceeded to the old palace, where the religious ceremony attending the installation was performed. Prince Holkar displayed great dignity throughout.

There exists unhappily a hereditary taint in the family, which, since the time of the Earl of Ripon's Viceroyalty, has caused the gravest concern to the Viceroys. But whatever have been his shortcomings as a ruler of his own State, Prince Holkar has always been a loyal feudatory ruler and entertained a special veneration for the late Queen Victoria.

TURKISH CABINET DISCORD.

Grand Vizier Ferid Pasha Envied and Hated by His Colleagues—The Sultan Pleased.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's Constantinople correspondent says that all the Turkish Ministers are jealous of the appointment of Ferid Pasha as Grand Vizier and feel grieved that an Albanian has been set over their heads. This, it is said, suits the Sultan, who desires nothing so little as a unanimous Cabinet, regarding Ministerial rivalries and discords as conducive to his personal safety, although it fails to promote smoothness of administration.

The Grand Vizier has already found occasion to forbid the Minister of Finance making payments from the Treasury unauthorized by him, while the Minister of War, at a recent Cabinet council on important military measures, replied to some of the remarks of the Grand Vizier by telling him practically not to talk about what he did not understand. This caused a lively altercation and an abrupt close of the proceedings, and Ferid brought upon his head the wrath of the Sheik Ul Islam by not accompanying him to the door of the Council Chamber, according to usage.

FRENCH NAVAL PROGRAMME.

Admiralty Postponing Construction of Big Ironclads and Fast Cruisers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's Paris correspondent says that the Chamber committee's report on the naval estimates shows serious differences of opinion between Minister Pelletan and the committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

The report brings out the fact that the Admiralty is postponing the construction of its big ironclads and fast cruisers.

The famous naval programme of 1901, says the correspondent, is only being carried out by fits and starts, and it is only with the greatest difficulty that the committee of the Chamber has obtained an order for the immediate construction of three ironclads—Democratie, Justice, and Verite.

DIPLOMACY THAT FAILED.

France and England Thought of Settling Moroccan Affairs Last Year, but Procrastinated.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's correspondent at Madrid says he understands that M. Delcasse proposed to Lord Lansdowne last year that France and England settle the Moroccan question in connection with the Egyptian question. France offered to recognise England's position in Egypt if England would give France a free hand in Morocco except the North African coast line.

The British Government, it is believed, was not unfavorably disposed toward the proposition, but the pressure of other questions postponed the pourparliers and the Pretender's rebellion has given the matter a different aspect.

MEXICO COULD USE GOLD.

London Times Says the Republic Could Follow India's Exchange System, but China's Case Is Different.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's financial editor, referring to President Roosevelt's recent message to Congress on the gold and silver standards sought by China and Mexico, says:

"We assume that what is intended is to endeavor to ascertain whether China and Mexico can follow the example of India in fixing the rate of exchange of silver for gold by restricting the coinage of silver.

"We fear there is little chance of its being found possible to do anything of the kind in China, but there seems no reason why Mexico should not secure and advance a stable monetary system based on gold as the standard, with a limited coinage of silver, such as is now in force in France and India.

"Mexico is economically dependent, to a very large extent, on the United States, which, since it abandoned the chimerical scheme of keeping up the value of its silver coins by constantly coining more, has had no difficulty in maintaining its silver dollar on a par with other dollars within the country.

"There is no reason why Mexico should not adopt the same plan, but China is in a very different position."

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EDWARD'S GIFT TO MIKADO.

Diamond-Set Miniature of King and Cordial Autograph Letter Presented to Ruler of Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's Tokio correspondent says that the British Minister to Japan has handed to the Mikado a diamond-set miniature of King Edward VII., together with an autograph letter couched in terms of cordial friendship.

The Mikado has sent a warmly appreciative reply to the gifts. It is understood that the idea of this courtesy emanated from the King himself, who desired to convey to the Mikado a social mark of good-will.

Macedonia Expensive for Turkey.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Times's correspondent at Constantinople says that the position of Macedonia imposes a great strain upon the Turkish Treasury, as not only do the six provinces yield no revenue, but the situation demands heavy disbursements.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.—The Porte has suppressed the recently formed Macedonian Reforms Commission. The fourth of the Russian torpedo boats, against whose passage through the Dardanelles Great Britain protested to Turkey, steamed through the Bosphorus to-day en route to Sebastopol.

ARMS SMUGGLED INTO CHINA.

Big Shipments of War Material Sent Into the Interior by Plotters Against the Dynasty.

HONOLULU, Feb. 1.—The Pacific Mail Steamship China has arrived here from Hongkong and Yokohama on her way to San Francisco. She brings the news that large importations of arms and ammunition are being made by Chinese in violation of the agreement of the powers.

Vessels disguised as trading boats are going into the interior laden with war material. It is thought that these unusual importations of firearms and ammunition are being made by the reform element, which is plotting to overthrow the Manchurian dynasty.

There are many members of the reform party in Hawaii, and they have contributed liberal sums for the support of the agitators in China.

PRINCESS COMING HERE?

Mentone Dispatch Says Louise of Saxony and M. Giron Will Visit America.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to The Matin from Mentone states that the Crown Princess of Saxony and M. Giron intend going to the United States.

RUSSIA'S NEW TARIFF.

Increase Over 50 Per Cent. for Majority of Imports and Over 100 Per Cent. for Many Articles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 1.—The Novoe Vremya publishes an article to-day in which it analyzes the new Russian customs tariff which was promulgated Jan. 28. The paper says the increase in rates over the existing tariff is 50 per cent. for the great majority of imports and over 100 per cent. for many important groups, among the latter being delicatessen and various manufactures of wood, leather, and metals.

The tariff, it continues, is characterised by a more detailed differentiation whereby the lower priced articles are taxed less than the higher priced ones; metallurgical products being particularly differentiated against, which makes a comparison with the existing rates difficult.

Among the new categories are electrical apparatus and bicycles. Differential treatment against imports overland compared to those brought by sea averages 20 per cent. on coal, pig iron, iron, steel-plated and metallurgical manufactures, machines, and other instruments. The Novoe Vremya observes that the increase over the treaty rates is naturally far larger than over the existing tariff law. Machines now pay $3.25, and under the new rates they will pay $2.30 to $7.70. The paper points out that all Germany's leading exports to Russia will be taxed under the new tariff 50 to 150 per cent. over the treaty rates, and in conclusion observes that Russia is now sufficiently equipped for a discussion with Germany. The new rates, if applied, would seriously cripple mutual commerce, but the paper hopes that mutual concessions will obviate a tariff struggle.

SOUSA AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

King Edward Calls for Encores, and Compliments the American Bandmaster.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—At the concert given by Sousa's Band at Windsor Castle last evening, in the presence of the royal family, King Edward asked for encores of several of the pieces played. The whole Court stood while the band rendered "The Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

At the close of the concert their Majesties advanced and shook hands with and complimented Sousa. The King inquired how long the band was to remain in England and said: "I shall have you again, and I want all American music on the programme the next time."

By the King's desire Mrs. Sousa was then presented to their Majesties. The Prince of Wales conversed with Sousa and promised to attend his concert when the band returned to London, in April.

An elaborate supper was served to the members of the band.

GALICIAN OIL WELLS WANTED.

So the Standard Oil Company Has Set About Getting Them—Owners Want $10,000,000.

VIENNA, Feb. 1.—It is reported that the Standard Oil Company is making an investigation into the conditions prevailing in the oil fields of Galicia with a view to purchasing the entire properties. American experts are now at Boryslav, an important petroleum centre in Galicia, conferring with the owners. The price named is $10,000,000, but this is exclusive of some of the largest oil wells.

The Standard Oil Company's trade in Germany has recently suffered by the competition of Galician oil, the enormous production in Galicia causing prices to fall to the lowest point. The Schodnica Company, the largest oil producer in Galicia, yesterday reported a loss of $168,000 on last year's workings.

PRETENDER'S FORCES ROUTED.

Reported That Imperial Troops of Morocco Have Won Decisive Victory in a Bloody Battle.

TANGIER, Feb. 1.—The Sultan's troops have utterly routed the forces of the Moorish pretender.

A special courier, who arrived to-day after making a record journey from Fez, brought this news. He reports that at daybreak last Thursday the army of the Sultan, commanded by the War Minister, El Menebhi, attacked the pretender's position and inflicted a complete defeat on his following.

Another runner who has reached here from Fez confirms the news of the defeat of the rebels. He says it is uncertain whether Bu Hamara's body was among the great number slain.

The Sultan's victory was absolute, almost the entire following of the pretender being either slain or captured. His camp, provisions, and ammunition were taken, and the artillery which was lost by the Sultan's army in the battle of Dec. 23 was recaptured.

Even if Bu Hamara escaped, it is hopeless for him to seek to retrieve his defeat, as his claim to be a saint is exploded. The details regarding the battle are meagre, but it is known that the pretender's camp was surprised and rushed at dawn.

There are great rejoicings here at the Sultan's victory.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Tangier to The Morning Leader mentions a circumstantial report current in that city that Bu Hamara was brought to Fez in a cage and exposed to public derision. The dispatch adds that it is impossible to ascertain the truth, and attributes the Sultan's victory more to his bribery of the tribes than to military tactics. The bribed rebels suddenly abandoned the pretender's standard.

British Food Supply in War Time.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Government having frequently turned a deaf ear to Parliamentary urgings for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire into the question of the security of Great Britain's food supply in time of war, an influential committee, headed by the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Strathcona, Lord Charles Beresford, Lord Hugh Cecil, Conan Doyle, a number of members of the House of Commons, forty Admirals, and other prominent men, has been formed to agitate the matter in public.

Nationalists Solid on the Land Question

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Speaking in this city to-night on the recent land conference at Dublin, John Redmond denied the existence of any split in the Nationalist ranks on the land question, and declared that all Ireland was ready to accept a settlement based on the proposals put forth by the conference.

Mr. Schwab's Parents Meet the Pope

ROME, Feb. 1.—Mgr. Kennedy, Rector of the American College, presented to the Pope in private audience to-day Charles M. Schwab's father, mother, and sister. The Pontiff gave them the apostolic benediction.

Henry Phipps's Gift to India.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.—Henry Phipps, Director of the Carnegie Steel Company, who is traveling in India, has handed to Lord Curzon the sum of $10,000 to be devoted to some practical object or in scientific research promising to be of enduring benefit to India.

Queen Helena Greets an American.

ROME, Feb. 1.—At Ambassador Meyer's request Queen Helena, making an exception in this case, as her Majesty is in mourning for her grandfather, received in private audience to-day Miss Carew, the sister-in-law of President Roosevelt. The Queen was very gracious and expressed a great liking for America.

Gen. Miles Dines at Windsor Castle.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Gen. Miles was the guest of the King and Queen at dinner at Windsor Castle to-night. The Prince and Princess of Wales and others were among the party. King Edward is in good health.

New System of Steamship Tickets.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The Hamburg Boersenhalle announces that the North Atlantic Association, including the Morgan lines, have effected an agreement making return tickets valid mutually on all lines.

Chinese Loan of $8,000,000 for Railways.

ODESSA, Feb. 1.—It is announced that the Russo-Chinese Bank has been commissioned to place a loan of $8,000,000 in Paris for an extension of the Chinese Railways.

Chicagoan Lunches with the Kaiser.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Allison Armour of Chicago lunched with Emperor William to-day.

A French Female Chevalier.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—The Official Journal will to-morrow publish the nomination for the Legion of Honor of a brave Frenchwoman named Mme. Carlier, the widow of the French Consul in Turkey.

By her course she succeeded in saving many hundreds of unfortunate Armenians from massacre by the Turks. When she lost her husband she devoted her whole fortune and energies to the rescue of outcast Armenians.

Mme. Meyrier, an Englishwoman who distinguished herself in the same work, was awarded the Humanity Prize of $800 by the French Academy.—London Express.

BIG GOLD SMELTER IDLE.

Employes Strike at Deadwood Because Several Men Were Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 1.—The Golden Reward smelter at Deadwood, one of the largest of its kind in the country, is idle, the employes having gone on a strike. Nearly 1,000 men are affected and the strike will result in throwing more men out, as the Golden Reward mines will be closed to-morrow.

The cause of the strike was the laying off of one man employed as helper. The men claim it increased their labor. Eight men who complained of the action of the company were discharged, and the other employes are demanding the reinstatement of these men as well as the helper. Wages have nothing to do with the trouble.

Harris Franklin, general manager, who is in the East, has telegraphed that the plant will not be started for several months and has instructed that the men be paid off. The miners called off the men at Bald Mountain and Ruby Basin and all work stopped except the pumps. The Golden Reward ranks next to the Homestake in the number of men employed and the quantity of ore handled. The smelter at Deadwood has been treating 1,000 tons a day.

E. H. Harriman owns a controlling interest in the Golden Reward property.

Facts for Ale Drinkers

HOW many Ale drinkers are aware of the fact that Bass & Co. (England) *never bottle their ale?* They sell it in bulk to outside dealers who do the *bottling*. For instance: the "Dog's Head" label is Read's bottling; "White Label" is McMullen's bottling. Other labels are Tom, Dick, and Harry's bottling—BUT—*it's all one and the same ale—at different prices.*

EVANS' ALE

Is Bottled By Its Makers

who know precisely when and how to handle it, and who preciously guard the goodness of the brewing against danger from outside bottling. It is not just right it is not bottled right; that's why it's always brilliant and clear and absolutely WITHOUT SEDIMENT.

Compare prices of current price lists.

"White Label" Bass	....	$2.00 doz.
"Dog's Head" "	....	2.00 "
"Burke's" "	....	1.90 "
"Bull Dog" "	....	1.80 "

Evans' Ale $1.50 doz

ALL DEALERS AND RESTAURANTS SELL EVANS' ALE.
Brewed for Past 117 Years by C. H. Evans & Sons, Hudson, N. Y.
New York City Depot, (Wholesale only,) 127 Hudson St.

OLD TAVERN HOST DEAD

Aged Michael Killian of the Olive Tree Mourned.

He Bought His Third Avenue Inn for $30 When It Was Shaded by a Willow Tree—Once Urged Croker to Vote for Tammany.

For the second time in nearly half a century the front door of the old Olive Tree Tavern, at the southwest corner of Thirty-second Street and Third Avenue, bore a bit of cardboard Saturday night, upon which was written:

"Closed on account of death."

The first time was when "Katie" Killian, the aged sister of the proprietor, lay dead up stairs, and Saturday night the card gave notice to the patrons of the tavern that old Michael Killian, the proprietor, had succumbed to the cold he contracted on Wednesday, and that he too lay dead in the little room up stairs, and that the old tavern, with its quaint low bar, its cobwebbed ceilings, sanded floor, and worn tables, would probably never again be opened, and that Killian's old wines would disappear.

And so, feeling that a void had been created in their lives, the patrons of the tavern, most of them gray-haired men, tiptoed up the rickety old stairs yesterday afternoon to where the body of Michael Killian, eighty-two years old, lay in his coffin, and where his twenty-year-old great-grandniece, May Williams, stole in and about, while the patrons clustered about the coffin.

She told them a requiem high mass would be celebrated at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church to-day for the repose of the soul of the old tavern keeper, and that he would be buried at Calvary Cemetery.

They went away last night, and soon after their departure great set pieces of flowers began to arrive until the little room where the coffin stood overflowed.

The dead tavern keeper was one of the most familiar characters in the neighborhood of his hostelry, a three-story brick house of ancient construction. He came to America with his sister "Katie," as she was called by the patrons of the tavern, about fifty-five years ago, and together they took up their home in Connecticut on a small patch of land which they cultivated.

Once a month Killian took a load of produce to New York, occupying on the journey two or three days. In passing the Olive Tree Tavern, then situated on the broad country road known as Third Avenue, the inviting shade of a willow tree of great girth caused him to stop and purchase refreshment for himself and horse. It became a habit as the years went by, and he began to plan and save to establish such another tavern. He had $30, received from the sale of early June peas, when he stopped one day and, in the shade of the big willow, he told his ambition to the tavern keeper.

"I will sell you this place for $30," said the publican, for he was ambitious to go West. Killian bought the place on the spot. In a week he had installed his sister in the tavern and presided himself at the little low bar, more like a grocery counter than a liquor bar, behind which he would allow no one else to go ever after.

From the time he became proprietor of the tavern he voted the Tammany ticket with unswerving loyalty, and it is said when young Richard Croker dropped into the barroom one day Killian urged upon the young leader-to-be that the Tammany ticket was the only ticket to vote. He became, through Croker's compliance, the friend and backer of the young man, and as the prosperity of the Olive Tree Tavern increased helped Croker, it is said, in all of his young ambitions.

In those days Killian established certain customs. He would never allow a customer to see a bottle of liquor. In serving a drink he would pour the dram into a large tumbler, and then hand the customer a small glass; the customer was expected to fill the smaller glass from the tumbler. Killian would open the tavern, Winter and Summer, at 5 o'clock, and wait until the last of his patrons came for their morning drink. When the last had been served, up went the bars on the barroom door, and Killian led his customers to the dining room up stairs, where "Katie" had laid the breakfast.

After the death of "Katie," several years ago, Killian lost heart in his tavern and took little care of the place, dust collected on the old demijohns behind the bar, and the corpulent cast-iron stove that glowed in the barroom in the Winter times became bare of polish. But he would permit no one to clean up the place, preferring to drowse away in his chair by the stove, until awakened by some gray-haired patron with a thirst.

ARMY RIFLES FOR MILITIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—In accordance with the terms of the militia law recently enacted by Congress the entire citizen soldiery of the country is to be supplied with the regular army service rifle.

The State militia organizations aggregate approximately 115,000 men, nearly double the number in the regular army establishment. They will be furnished their new arms as rapidly as they can be manufactured by the National armory at Springfield, Mass.

In addition to this the War Department is installing a plant at the Rock Island arsenal for the manufacture of the service rifle, though it will be some time before it is ready for work.

The department has on hand a large reserve supply of rifles, sufficient almost to equip the militia, but will rely mainly on the product of the armories, as the officials prefer not to draw on the reserve too heavily.

Paper Stock Building Burned.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Western Paper Stock Company's five-story building at 1,432 Indiana Avenue was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $75,000.

Daughter of the Revolution Dead.

BEREA, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Betsy Hulet Foster, daughter of John Hulet, who fought in the War of the Revolution at Bunker Hill, and who was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, died to-day, aged ninety-two years.

Tonawanda Store Burned.

TONAWANDA, N. Y., Feb. 1.—O. H. Gordon's hardware store was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $15,000.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms,
238 FIFTH AVE.
Near 28th St.
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.
NOW ON EXHIBITION
A WONDERFUL COLLECTION
of an
EXPERT CONNOISSEUR,
Comprising
Rare Examples of Chinese and Japanese Porcelains, Satsuma, English Cut Glass, Sheffield Plate, Artistic Bronzes, Musical Instruments, Siberian Furs, Jewelry, etc.
BEAUTIFUL SPECIMENS OF
Colonial, Chippendale, Sheraton, Marqueterie & Louis XV.
FURNITURE
Oriental Carpets and Rugs, Dunham Upright Piano, Superb Onyx Pedestals, etc.
To Be Sold
Wed., Thurs., Fri. & Sat. Afternoons,
Feb'y 4, 5, 6 and 7, at 2 P. M.

TOPOLOBAMPO A GOOD NAME.

Mexico Thinks So, at Any Rate, and Forbids Americans to Call It Port Stilwell.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 1.—The Mexican Government has issued official notice that it has never authorized the change of the name of the Port of Topolobampo to Port Stilwell. The notice reads:

"On Oct. 10, 1901, the substitute attorneys of the concessionaire of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Railway were urged to rectify the change that had been made in the name of the Port of Topolobampo in the plans presented on that date for approval, inasmuch as the Government could not permit that name to be replaced by that of Stilwell.

"On Feb. 12 of last year, (1902,) this same department warned the substitute attorney for the company that as it had been learned that the said company continued to call the Port of Topolobampo by another name, notwithstanding the admonition previously conveyed, with a view to the correction of that alteration, it must abstain from giving another name to the said Port of Topolobampo, inasmuch as it had no power to change the name of localities in the republic officially recognized."

FROM PRISON TO HOSPITAL.

Prisoner Suffering from Bruises and a Possible Fracture of the Skull.

Alfred Mavor, who had described himself as a Scotchman, thirty years old, living at the Hotel Victoria with his wife, was taken to the Bellevue Hospital prison ward last night from the Yorkville Court prison.

Dr. Fleming, the ambulance surgeon, found the man suffering from bruises of the body and a possible fracture of the skull, as well as from alcoholism. He said he knew nothing about the case except that the man was reported to him by the prison authorities as having fallen while he was intoxicated. He wrote on the hospital slip: "Prisoner, Yorkville Court, for three days," but he could not be seen after this was noticed, and it was supposed the man had been committed for that length of time.

According to the records at the Yorkville Prison, Mavor was found at noon on Saturday at Lexington Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, where he had fallen from north-bound car No. 1,214 of the Lexington Avenue line. Policeman Bray of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station had the case and Dr. Kietor of the Presbyterian Hospital cared for the man. He was taken to the hospital and then to court, charged with intoxication. He gave his occupation as a clerk and his address as 39 Broadway. His injuries were diagnosed as scalp wounds and contusions.

It was said at the Victoria Hotel, at Twenty-seventh Street and Broadway, that neither Mavor nor his wife was known there.

Never Surrendered.

"I did not surrender," said E. F. Bosye on being examined for membership in the R. A. Smith Camp of Confederate Veterans at Macon, Ga. This reply called for an explanation, because it is customary for a candidate for membership to tell where he enlisted and how he was dismissed from the Confederate service before he can become a member of a camp. Mr. Bosye explained that he was one of the two thousand men of the Western Army who decided that they would go to Mexico with their commander, Gen. Shelby, rather than submit to the humiliation of a surrender. The command marched over the line, where they disbanded and came home. The detachment thought they might get shelter from the Mexicans and establish a new Confederacy, but the bullfighters were too much in awe of the United States. It is estimated that there are only about fifty or sixty of the Shelby command left. Mr. Bosye belonged to Company H, Fifth Missouri.—Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.

The Oldest Fire Engine.

At Bray Parish Council meeting yesterday a fire brigade balance sheet was passed which included items amounting to £7 odd for renovating the ancient parish fire engine recently unearthed after lying idle for over a century. The engine was given to the parish of Bray by Lady Coleraine of Cannon Hill, Maidenhead, in 1738. It is still capable of doing good work, and in its new garb looks spick and span. It has been used at one fire in the parish since it was discovered in an outbuilding adjoining the church. A fire brigade has been formed, and all expenses are covered by voluntary contributions. The engine is the oldest in England actually in use.—London Telegraph.

Countess de Castellane in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 1.—A party consisting of the Countess de Castellane, her two children, and Mr. and Mrs. Orson Hoyt of New York arrived at the Hotel Royal Poinciana this morning.

HOLLAND BOAT SCANDAL

Investigating Committee Will Hold a Session To-day.

Nothing "Suspicious" in the Delay—Why an Effort Is Being Made to Secure a Unanimous Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—To-morrow the sub-committee of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, which was appointed to prepare the report on the submarine boat bribery case, will hold its session. Intimations that the sub-committee's delay is "mysterious" or "suspicious" are not well founded. There has been no meeting simply because one of the five members, Mr. Tayler of Ohio, has been absent from the city. As the sub-committee is a compromise committee, appointed to prepare a report which will get the signatures of both Holland and anti-Holland men, and is made up of men who represent all shades of opinion on the subject, it is considered highly undesirable to go ahead in the absence of any one member. Besides, it is expected that Mr. Tayler will write the report.

Nothing has occurred since the abrupt stoppage of the investigation last Tuesday to alter the determination of the committee to acquit Quigg and convict Doblin. Mr. Quigg apparently is still uneasy about it, for he came to Washington yesterday to see if the situation had changed at all. He found that it had not, and that he was still sure of an official vindication.

But there is still a possibility of trouble over the finding with regard to the participation of the Holland Company in the affair. There are several Holland men on the committee, but there are three who are regarded as the especial champions of the company, and ready to fight for it to the last. These three are determined that if the committee gives a clean bill of health to Quigg, it must also give one to the Holland Company, and they are watching the sub-committee narrowly to see what is done in this respect.

The outlook is that the sub-committee will gratify them. It is desired above all things to avoid the appearance of dissension in the committee, and to secure a unanimous report. It is felt by all the members that to have two reports on the question will leave the scandal open, and will leave all kinds of suspicions about the integrity of the committee in the public mind. If the report does not exonerate the Holland Company there will be trouble. In such an event, at least one of the Holland men intends to carry the fight to the floor of the House, and it is probable that others will follow him.

On the other hand, there is an aggressive minority of the committee which is determined to fight the adoption of any finding which specifically acquits the Holland Company. One of these refused to go on the sub-committee because, as it is conjectured, he feared the sub-committee would vindicate the Holland concern, and he wanted to be free to fight it. The minority threatens a separate report, and a discussion on the floor of the House. The path of the sub-committee is therefore beset with difficulties on both sides.

There is a feeling in many quarters that it would have been better if some other committee than the one on naval affairs could have investigated Mr. Lessler's charges. Outside of the committee itself nobody knows what the relations of its members are to the Holland Company, though rumors are plentiful. Just before the sudden cessation of the investigation Mr. Wheeler conducted a highly interesting cross-examination of Mr. Roberts, and the discovery that the Massachusetts committeeman had been visiting the offices of the company while the investigation was in progress led not only to a feeling of doubt whether he was exactly the man to be one of Mr. Lessler's judges, but also to speculation on how other members of the committee would have figured had the investigation been prolonged.

A continuance of the discussion and a spreading of the scandal might lead to the appointment of a special committee to take up the investigation at the point where the curtain was rung down by the Naval Affairs Committee, and the committeemen know it. That is one of the reasons why they are desirous of a unanimous report, which will go far toward suppressing the scandal.

Aside from this aspect of the case, there are many who would not enjoy the spectacle of a number of prominent lobbyists being called to the stand. Something might turn up in the course of their testimony which would shed light on other legislation besides that relating to naval affairs. Some of the men whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Lessler case are of long experience in the matter of promoting legislation.

THOMAS JEFFERSON MEMORIAL.

Appeal to the American People to Contribute Funds for Its Erection.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association, organized for the purpose of erecting at the National capital a memorial of the "author of the Declaration of Independence," through its President, Admiral George Dewey, has issued an appeal to the American people for funds to carry out the object of the association. The appeal is as follows:

To the American People:

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association has been organized to take up the long-neglected duty of erecting a fitting memorial to the memory of the man who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

We have here beautiful and costly tributes to the memory of American soldiers, sailors, statesmen, physicians, inventors, and philanthropists, and the soldiers and sailors of France are honored, but there is not one tablet to the memory of that great American, Thomas Jefferson.

We ask the people to contribute according to their ability to this memorial. Congress has not been asked for money, as we rely solely upon the people, the young and the old, the children and their parents, for the success of the movement.

The character and cost of the proposed memorial cannot now be stated, but it will be appropriate to the greatness of the man and the importance of the document from which his name is inseparable. Rigid economy will be observed in the expenses of carrying on the work.

Every contributor will receive a certificate acknowledging his subscription, and carrying with it membership in the association. In time to come these certificates will be "badges of honor."

Contributions, checks, money orders, or drafts should be made payable to the order of the Treasurer of the association, Jesse B. Wilson, President of the Lincoln National Bank.

The people will be kept informed of all important actions of the association. Communications addressed to the Secretary, W. S. McKean, will receive prompt and respectful attention.

The association is now complete in its list of officers, every State being represented by a Vice President, and in some cases by a representative on the Board of Governors, the controlling body. The association, it is stated, is thoroughly non-partisan.

The list of Vice Presidents of the association includes Jefferson M. Levy of New York, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Lynde Harrison of Connecticut, John S. Russell of Delaware, and Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania.

TWO GIANT PEPPERS.

So Exactly Alike That First and Second Prizes Are Divided.

Special to The New York Times.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 1.—Last Saturday John Grape of Springdale, two miles east of here, received a check for $62.50 through the mail. It came from a Philadelphia plant and seed house and represented a prize awarded to him for a fine specimen of Chinese giant pepper raised last season.

The letter with the check explained that through a remarkable coincidence John S. Becker of Lebanon, Penn., raised from seed provided by them a pepper in size and weight exactly like the one raised by Mr. Grape, and for that reason the first and second prizes offered, $75 and $50, respectively, were combined and divided equally.

The two peppers submitted weighed 18 ounces and measured 21 inches in circumference each.

CANADA'S RICH FORESTS

Consul Culver's Report as to the Great Timber Belts.

Immense Reserve Fuel Supply in the Northern Tract—The Commercial Lumber of the Southern Section.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Henry S. Culver, United States Consul at London, Ontario, has made a report to the State Department regarding Canadian forests. Of the three great timber belts into which he divides the Dominion the belt which he calls the northern extends from the east coast of Labrador westward to Alaska, north of the fiftieth parallel of latitude, and covers an area 3,000 miles long by 500 miles wide, so that, if placed upon the territory of the United States, it would extend from Maine to California and from the southern shore of Lake Erie to the northern boundary line of Georgia.

Dr. Bell of the Canadian Geological Survey, quoted by Mr. Culver, gives another comparison. He says the area of this forest belt may be reckoned as forty-four times as great as that of England. He adds that any one of these forty-four parts (properly taken care of) will produce wood enough to supply the ordinary demands of the present population of Canada—"that is," says Dr. Bell, "5,000,000 people could get what is required for mining, fuel, &c., by taking the timber from a space the size of England." This leaves the other forty-three parts in reserve or for export use.

When it is added that the railway now building from Sault Ste. Marie to Hudson Bay will open up this region it is obvious that the United States may become an important customer. The great bulk of the timber in this belt is spruce, the other trees being largely larch and poplar, and while in the southern zone the trees are of lumber-producing size, generally speaking they are commercially fit only for pulp. Dr. Bell describes the country as presenting to a bird's-eye view "a patchy appearance," due to the fact that different areas have been burned over at different times, and these various areas are clothed in forest growth of varying ages, ranging as high as 150 years—the time it takes a spruce tree to attain its full size.

South of this northern belt, with its wood good mainly for fuel and pulp, is the region of commercial timber, extending from the fiftieth parallel to the forty-fifth and westward from the St. Lawrence through Quebec and Ontario to the great lakes and Manitoba. This region contains, according to Dr. Bell, the most valuable timber for "lumber" east of the Rocky Mountains, but he adds that it is "not a compact and unbroken belt of first-class timber"—for the northern limits of some of the most valuable species, like the red cedar, white oak, and beech, lie near the southern limit of the belt, the "king" of which, in Dr. Bell's words, is the white pine. One-third of this territory, Dr. Bell thinks, may be considered as under second growth, or forested with trees up to ten years old; one-third intermediate growth, and one-third including trees 100 years old or more.

Speaking of the means of preserving these forests, already much depleted by fires, speculative lumbermen, and improvident settlers, Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry for Ontario, says:

It was popularly believed that when the original pine forest was destroyed and the soil remained uncultivated, the succeeding crop of spontaneous vegetation consisted in all cases of trees of a less valuable character, such as poplar, birch, bird cherry, and jack pine, and that some natural law precluded a second growth of white pine. The circumstance which gave color and plausibility to the theory was that in the majority of cases lumbered-over lands were subjected to the ravages of fire, frequently more than once, which swept away not merely the undergrowth, but the seeds deposited in the forest soil, so that when after the lapse of years vegetation again appeared the lighter seeds, carried long distances by the wind, were the first to occupy the soil.

Careful examination of many cut-over tracts and information derived from various sources afford abundant evidence that while the result of repeated fires may be to utterly destroy the white pine so as to prevent its spontaneous reproduction, the first crop will naturally, and as a rule, be succeeded by a speedy growth of its own kind, and that, where protection from fire is afforded, these seedlings supply the vacancy left by the removal of the original forest and furnish a merchantable crop within a reasonable time.

Already there are large areas of cut and burned-over land on which young white pines are found intermixed with less valuable trees, which only require to be guarded against forest fires to yield a profitable crop long before the present virgin timber resources of Ontario are exhausted. Even after a district has been burned over, white pine or spruce will spring up where the seeds latent in the soil have not been burned, or where enough of the original trees remain to furnish seed. Near the village of Plevna, in the County of Addington, a tract of land of considerable extent has been withdrawn from settlement on account of the valuable crop of young pine timber which has grown up during the past twelve or fourteen years' immunity from fires. There are many such tracts scattered throughout the Province, unsuited for general agriculture, which will in due course contribute to the timber supply.

The problem of reforestation is greatly simplified when it is understood that all that is really required to be done in most cases to secure a certain, if somewhat tardy, restoration of the original forest growth is to allow the reproductive energy of nature to have full play, with immunity from fire.

The withdrawal of certain lands from settlement, the degree of restriction found necessary upon the liberty now enjoyed by hunters, tourists, prospectors, trappers, and others in the Crown domain, the means of checking fires once started, and many other things must be carefully considered in enacting legislation with this aim in view.

The third belt of Canadian timber is that which lies west of the Rocky Mountains in British Columbia. While this belt is the most valuable of all for general purposes—is, perhaps, the most valuable timber belt on the North American Continent, all things considered—and covers a region from the forty-ninth to the sixtieth parallel of latitude, or 770 miles long by 200 to 300 miles wide, it does not lie so immediately in Mr. Culver's purview. As he says, too, the distance from the Eastern markets makes it certain that this belt will remain for some time yet largely in the state primeval.

STATEHOOD BILL FIGHT.

Republican Leaders Likely to Charge Senator Quay with Disloyalty to His Party.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The latest expectation in the Statehood fight is that the Republican leaders will inject into the consideration of the bill the charge that the struggle for the admission of the three proposed States is wholly a political one and that Senator Quay occupies the position of having made a coalition with the Democrats against the majority of his own party.

There thus far has been no suggestion of politics in the debate on the bill. The Democrats have been content to allow the Republican Senators to debate the bill, and there have been no set speeches from their side. Senator Bailey, who in the original understanding was to lead the debate for the Democrats, has taken no part in it, and, in fact, has been absent in the West ever since the holidays. Senator Bate describes the attitude of his side of the Chamber when he says: "We can simply wait until Mr. Quay fights the opposition to a surrender, and then we shall be ready to come in and vote."

There was a rumor to-day that several majority Senators, led by Senator Allison, had given Senator Beveridge notice that unless he could get Quay out of the way during the coming week, so other legislation could be taken up, they should vote for the Statehood bill, as they were really in sympathy with it, although they have voted with the opposition from the start. Denying this to-day, Senator Allison said:

"I am opposed to the Statehood bill on half a dozen counts. I do not believe in the admission of Territories of which the population is not sufficient to entitle them to representation and the people not up to the standard of American citizenship. The majority of the Republicans in the Senate are opposed to the Statehood bill, and I do not believe it will pass, even if the fight is so prolonged as to make an extra session necessary."

Senator Spooner, who has taken no active part in the debate on the bill, said to-night: "The Statehood bill will not pass this session. Its supporters can occupy the time of the Senate, if they so desire, until the 4th of March, but that is all the benefit they will derive from such a course."

RIVAL CURRENCY BILLS

Fowler's Measure Will Be Fought by Supporters of Padgett's.

House Probably Will Take Up Former Bill This Week—How Respective Schemes of Reform Differ.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—It is expected that the Fowler Currency bill will come up for consideration in the House Wednesday. It has been the subject of considerable speculation since it was first laid before the committee, and its fate is problematical. It will have general support from Republicans. The opposition is not large, but what it lacks in numbers it will make up in aggressiveness, and the bill will be fiercely fought. If all the Democrats would join with the opposition, it probably would be defeated, for the Republican majority is only forty and a change of twenty votes would prove fatal to the bill.

The present bill differs considerably from that which came out of the Banking Committee last Spring. That bill radically changed the existing system. It contained provisions for credit currency, for branch banks, for additional silver coinage, for the exchange of gold and silver, and for greenback retirement. The present bill is limited to a single proposition. It permits National banks to issue credit currency notes equal to 25 per cent. of their capital, the notes to be taxed one-half of 1 per cent. per annum and to be safeguarded by a guaranty fund equal to 5 per cent. of the notes outstanding. The Committee on Rules has made it a special order for Wednesday, and the discussion upon it may last several days.

The bill introduced last week by Representative Padgett of Tennessee, permitting National banks to issue credit currency notes, is more far-reaching than the Fowler bill. It is believed that many Republicans will support the Padgett bill if the Fowler bill is so amended as to convert the note issues into a purely emergency circulation, that is to say, issues so heavily taxed as to be made only in times of financial stress and promptly retired when normal conditions again exist.

Mr. Fowler does not believe in an emergency currency. He says what the country needs is not a currency for emergencies, but a currency that will prevent emergencies—in other words, a currency that is so elastic that it will expand and contract with the volume of business. A currency taxed 4 or 5 per cent., as any emergency currency would be, would, in his opinion, defeat the object for which it was issued. If, therefore, the advocates of the Fowler bill would rather suffer the defeat of that measure than pass it through the House with an almost prohibitory tax, it is not unlikely that many of them might vote for the Padgett bill as a substitute.

The Padgett bill permits National banks having a bond-secured circulation equal to 50 per cent. of their capital to issue 50 per cent. additional of credit currency notes. The first 20 per cent. of these issues is taxed 1 per cent., the next 15 per cent. 3 per cent., and the last 15 per cent. 5 per cent. per annum. The guaranty fund in the Padgett bill is 5 per cent. of the note issues, and tax on circulation is to be added to it as an additional measure of safety for the notes of failed banks. When the proceeds of this tax equal $5,000,000 the tax on the first two issues of credit currency notes will be cut in half, reducing it one-half and 1½ per cent. per annum, respectively.

A good many Republicans are speculating as to the political results that might follow the passage of the Padgett bill in the House by a combination of Democratic and Republican votes. It is thought that if the Democratic platform of 1904 should contain a plank for a credit currency, it would be an earnest to the country that the party had turned its back on free silver and had taken its stand for a financial policy that has the support of the gold Democrats and business men, irrespective of party. It is not doubted that such a platform pledge would strengthen the party in the Eastern and Middle Western States, and that it might be the means of winning for it a sufficient number of Electoral votes to elect the next President.

The Anti-Trust bill, which was scheduled for early consideration in the House this week, will not come up until late in the week, if at all, and possibly may be postponed until next week. If it finally should be decided to allow the Currency bill to come in after the Post Office Appropriation bill is disposed of, the Anti-Trust bill would be shut out this week.

The Democrats and Republicans have been conferring about the limit of the anti-trust debate, and a tentative agreement has been reached to allow two days' general debate on the measure.

To-morrow is suspension day, and a number of minor matters, which ordinarily would be passed by unanimous consent, but consideration of which is blocked by the refusal of Mr. Moon of Tennessee to allow any bill to receive unanimous consent until the Indian Territory bill is considered, will be acted on.

Tuesday has been set aside for the consideration of the thirteen claims bills to which Mr. Payne of New York objected yesterday.

MURDER IN HARRISON.

Man Killed by Husband in Apartments of Wife from Whom He Had Separated.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 1.—Walter Ramsey, a middle-aged widower, who lived with his mother on Fifth Street, Harrison, was killed in the apartments of Mrs. George McDowell, at 414 Fourth Street, Harrison, early this morning. The murder was done by Mrs. McDowell's husband, from whom it is said she had separated. He left the house after the deed, taking her with him, and has so far eluded the police. Mrs. McDowell surrendered to the First Precinct police here, and was turned over to the Harrison authorities. An autopsy performed this evening showed that Ramsey was slain by a blow on the head.

McDowell is thirty-four years old and his wife thirty-five. They have a boy nine years old, who is critically ill at the home of Mrs. McDowell's sister, on Plane Street.

It was learned to-day that McDowell beat Ramsey into unconsciousness on Green Street, this city, three weeks ago. A colored man attempted to rescue Ramsey at the time, but McDowell pointed a revolver at the negro and threatened to blow his brains out if he did not leave. A few days later, when Ramsey was able to get out, he swore to a complaint before Justice of the Peace Medenbach, and Constable Harry Purcell had been looking for McDowell ever since.

POLICEMEN GUARDED SALOON.

Says More Than One Hundred Men Tried to Enter the Place.

Policeman Gilmore of the West Twentieth Street Station spent six hours yesterday doing sentry duty in a saloon at 89 Ninth Avenue, and during that time he says more than a hundred men tried to enter the place.

Hugh Hughes, a bartender in the saloon, who lives in the same house, had been arrested early in the morning on the charge of violating the excise law, and as he had no key with which to close the door, the policeman had to be placed on guard.

Hughes told Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Court that somebody had carried off his overcoat in which were his keys, and that under the circumstances he was unable to close the place at the time required by law. He declared positively that there was no one in the saloon after midnight, and the reason why he kept the gas burning was because he expected the proprietor to come at any moment and relieve the situation. The policemen, on the other hand, said that they saw five glasses of beer on the bar and five persons seated in a back room.

Magistrate Flammer held the bartender for examination.

MINISTERS DISCUSS GRACELAND WRECK

Railroad Company Blamed and Improvements Urged.

Two Engineers on Fast Trains and Steel Coaches Advocated—Would Raise Legal Limit for Damages—Four More Funerals.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 1.—There were four more funerals to-day of those who lost their lives in the accident on the Central Railroad of New Jersey on Tuesday night. The largest was that of Elias Giles, which was held at Trinity Reformed Church at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, the Rev. Cornelius Schenck officiating. Company K, of which Mr. Giles was a member, turned out in uniform as escort to the body. The floral tributes were numerous, and Company K and the Young Men's Christian Association each sent handsome set pieces. The interment was at Bound Brook.

The funeral of Miss Lora Linbarger took place at her home, 515 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. W. C. Snodgrass officiated. That of George Reed took place at his home, on Clinton Avenue, the Rev. John McMurray officiating.

Harvey Patterson's funeral was conducted at Dunellen by the Rev. L. R. Howarth. The interment will occur to-morrow at Rye, N. Y. The funeral services were attended by Crescent City Council, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias. The interment to-morrow will be conducted with Pythian services. Capt. John Howe will be in charge.

The Rev. C. L. Goodrich of the Congregational Church, the Rev. J. W. Richardson of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. K. C. Nickerson of the Unitarian Church, and the Rev. John McMurray of the Monroe Avenue Methodist Church to-day preached sermons on the accident. Those of Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Nickerson were based upon the religious lessons to be drawn from the sudden death of those killed in the catastrophe.

Mr. Richardson blamed the railroad company very severely for the accident. He said that an engineer was sent out over the road with so many miles to cover in so many minutes, and if he did not do this he would probably lose his position. It was the duty of the railroad to see that its engineers had proper and perfect facilities to do the work. They should not be sent out with faulty engines. Mr. Richardson advocated the employment of two engineers on all fast trains. There should be a law, he said, compelling the construction of all passenger coaches of steel. So constructed, he said, they would at least be proof against fire.

He believed too that the law limiting damages resulting from death to $5,000 should be repealed, and that the minimum be made $25,000. If that was done Directors of railroad corporations, he held, would not allow those under them to take so many chances. Mr. Richardson did not appear to blame the dead engineer, Davis, in connection with the wreck. Mr. McMurray took very much the same views as did Mr. Richardson.

The inquest into the accident will commence on Tuesday at 2 o'clock in the City Council Chamber on North Avenue. Prosecutor English will be present to question the witnesses. A large number of subpoenas have been issued.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Feb. 1.—Uline Brothers' machine shop and foundry were burned to the ground this morning. Loss, $10,000.

ENID, Okla., Feb. 1.—Fire to-day at Waukomis, a small town on the Rock Island Railroad, ten miles south of Enid, destroyed an entire block of buildings, causing a loss estimated at $75,000.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 1.—Fire to-day destroyed the cooper shop of Halliday Brothers' Company and the warehouse of the Three States Buggy and Implement Company. Five Illinois Central cars were burned. Loss over $50,000.

No February Furniture Sale Was Ever Better Planned!

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

None Can Offer Greater Economies. New York's Greatest Event.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

THE February Furniture Sale starts this morning.

It is an event which always merits and promptly obtains tremendous recognition. It is the February Colossus of trade operations. Thousands welcome it for its multitudes of extraordinary economies.

IT AFFORDS THE PUBLIC SPLENDID OPPORTUNITIES TO BUY FINE NEW FURNITURE AT LOWEST PRICES.

It is a gigantic mid-winter operation, patterned along no hackneyed lines; it follows no beaten track; it savors of no imitation. It is an individualized evidence of fearless originality and enterprise.

IN EVERY DETAIL IT WHOLLY ECLIPSES ITS GREAT PREDECESSORS.

A year ago the Furniture Store was in cramped quarters on the Third Floor. To-day it is on the Fifth Floor, with every modern resource and facility at its command. The various rooms of an up-to-date home are shown with their appropriate furnishings; so are the business offices.

The Furniture Floor is a wonderful sight. A pleasure for the eye; satisfaction for the purse. Forests of Furniture. Mammoth stocks glistening with newness and radiant with beauty.

STOCKS ARE LARGER AND FINER THAN EVER BEFORE IN THIS STORE'S HISTORY.

For nearly five months the chief of our Furniture Store has been visiting the foremost furniture makers of the United States and buying with a prodigality that is nothing short of startling.

Every bit of Furniture purchased was selected with scrupulous care, chosen with years of experience nudging the buyer's elbow. Consequently every piece bears the impress of absolute freshness and excellence.

Parlor and Library Tables At About ⅓ Off.

Two carloads of Parlor and Library Tables on sale beginning to-day will be one of the features of our February sale. These are the products of a manufacturing concern that gives us its hearty support and consent to handle its line exclusively in the metropolitan district. The lines represent the most durable, the best finished and the handsomest designs that can be found anywhere, and the prices are about ⅓ off. All finishes can be had, such as Mahogany, Golden Oak, Weathered Oak and Teakwood.

PARLOR TABLES.

$6.00 Flemish Oak Tables for	4.00
$13.50 Flemish Oak Tables for	9.00
$7.00 Golden Oak Tables for	4.75
$9.00 Golden Oak Tables for	6.00
$16.00 Golden Oak Tables for	10.75
$18.00 Golden Oak Tables for	12.00
$24.00 Golden Oak Tables for	16.00
$9.00 Mahogany Tables for	6.00
$15.00 Mahogany Tables for	10.00
$18.00 Mahogany Tables for	12.00
$20.00 Mahogany Tables for	13.50
$26.00 Mahogany Tables for	17.50

LIBRARY TABLES.

$24 Golden Oak Library Tables for	16.00
$40 Golden Oak Library Tables for	26.75
$36 Golden Oak Library Tables for	24.00
$38 Golden Oak Library Tables for	25.50
$32 Mahogany Library Tables for	21.50
$36 Mahogany Library Tables for	24.00
$40 Mahogany Library Tables for	26.75
$50 Mahogany Library Tables for	30.75
$46 Mahogany Library Tables for	32.50
$64 Mahogany Library Tables for	42.75
$12.50 Weathered Oak Library Tables.	8.50
$20.00 Weathered Oak Library Tables.	13.50

Parlor Suites.

Beyond doubt one of the most select stocks of Parlor Suites in New York.

PARLOR SUITES: 3 pieces; mahogany finished frames; highly polished; panels on backs veneered with fine crotch mahogany; covered with green verona; regular price, $25.00; special, 17.50

PARLOR SUITES; 3 pieces; mahogany finished frames; shaped arms and legs; panels on backs veneered; covered with fine quality tapestry; regular price, $27.00; special, 22.00

PARLOR SUITES: 5 pieces; handsomely designed; mahogany finished frames; carved backs and veneered panels; finely upholstered; covered in two-toned velour; regular price $78.00; special, 56.00

PARLOR SUITES: 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; backs carved with shell design; shaped arms and French legs; covered with medallion velours; regular price, $75.00; special, 60.00

PARLOR SUITES: 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; finely carved; upholstered with the best steel springs, with strong spring edge; covered in fine quality damask; assorted colors; regular price, $82.00; special, 67.50

PARLOR SUITES: 5 pieces; mahogany finished frames; hand carved backs; shaped arms and legs; covered in latest designs of illuminated verona; regular price, $92.00; special, 72.00

Box Couches.

BOX OR WARDROBE COUCHES; 6 feet long, 30 inches wide; patent spring opening; covered in denim; assorted colors; guaranteed to be filled with hair; regular price, $15.00; special, 9.50

Dining-Room Furniture.

Chiffoniers.

CHIFFONIERS; golden oak finished; well constructed; five drawers, with brass handles; regular price, $6.00; special, 3.50

CHIFFONIERS; same design as above, with bevelled swinging mirror; regular price, $8.00; special, 4.90

DINING TABLES.

DINING TABLES: Solid oak; polish finish; heavy turned legs; square top; 6 ft. size; regular price, $13.00; special, 9.50

8 ft. size; regular price $15.00; special, 11.25

DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; highly polished; square top; turned legs; 6 ft. size; regular price, $14.00; special, 10.50

8 ft. size; regular price, $16.50; special 12.00

DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; round top; pedestal base; carved claw feet; 6 ft. size only; regular price, $25.50; special, 21.50

DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; polished top; round fluted legs; 6-ft. size; regular price, $14.50; special, 10.75

8-ft. size; regular price, $16.50; special, 12.75

DINING TABLES: Solid quartered oak; square top; polished; fancy turned legs; 8-ft. size only; regular price, $18.00; special, 14.00

DINING TABLES: A special design, made exclusively for us; seen in no other store; solid quartered oak; highly polished; pedestal base; carved legs and claw feet; 8-ft. size only; regular price, $30.00; special, 24.00

SIDEBOARDS.

Two carloads of fine Oak Sideboards, just received; purchased from a reliable maker at prices which will insure the quickest sale on record.

SIDEBOARDS: Plain solid oak; fancy carved top; shaped uprights; three drawers; one lined for silver; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $17.50; special, 13.25

SIDEBOARDS: Solid oak; highly polished; swell front; top drawers; fancy shaped uprights; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $22.25; special, 18.75

SIDEBOARDS: Quartered oak; golden finish; highly polished; carved top; shaped front; with carved claw feet; base 46x23; French plate mirror, bevelled; regular price, $38.00; special 29.50

Folding Couches.

IRON FOLDING COUCHES; can be used as a couch or three-quarter bed; complete with Cotton Mattress in two parts and cotton wedge bolster; regular price, $15.00; special, 11.50

Brass Bedsteads.

BRASS BEDSTEADS; 2-inch posts; high head; heavy husks on uprights; ½-inch straight filling, large vases; can be had in 3 sizes only, 3 ft., 4 ft. & 4 ft. 6 inches; reg. price, $35.00; special, 23.50

CHINA CLOSETS.

CHINA CLOSETS: solid quartered oak, golden finish, three grooved shelves, mirror in top panel, 38 inches wide; regular price, $27.00; special, 19.00

CHINA CLOSETS: solid quartered oak, golden finish, straight front, claw feet, four grooved shelves, 42 inches wide; regular price, $28.00; special, 22.00

CHINA CLOSETS: solid quartered oak, golden finish, four grooved shelves, straight front, shaped sides, 42 inches wide; regular price, $30.00; special, 24.00

CHINA CLOSETS: solid quartered oak, golden finish, three grooved shelves, fancy shaped front, straight columns, French legs, entire mirror back; regular price $40.00; special, 30.00

DINING CHAIRS.

DINING CHAIRS, quartered oak; well constructed and finished; caned box seat; in fact, the best chair in our furniture store, price considered; regular price $3.00; special, 2.00

ARM CHAIRS to match above; regular price $5.75; special, 4.00

DINING CHAIRS, solid quartered oak, golden finish, caned box seat, broad panel back; regular price $4.50; special, 3.00

ARM CHAIRS to match above; regular price $6.75; special, 5.25

The above designs can also be had with leather seats.

Enamelled Bedsteads.

New and exclusive designs. All noted for sound construction. In all the most desirable colors.

ENAMELED BEDSTEADS, 1-inch continuous pillars, fancy scroll filling and top rail, can be had in light blue, Nile green and pink, each bedstead decorated in white and gold; regular price, $15.00; special, 10.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1-inch continuous pillars, fancy scroll iron and brass filling and scroll top rail, can be had in light blue, Nile green and pink; regular price $20.00; special, 14.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS, 1¼-inch continuous pillars and carved top rail, heavy straight and scroll brass filling and high head; regular price $26.00; special, 19.50

Enamelled Bedsteads

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS; continuous posts; scroll shape brass and iron top rails; straight filling; heavy chills, tinted with gold; can be had in all sizes and colors, to order; regular price, $14.50; special, 8.75

Brass Bedsteads.

$40.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	30.00
$42.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	32.50
$50.50 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	38.50
$60.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	44.00
$67.50 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	57.00
$59.75 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	42.75
$63.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	52.00
$75.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	64.50
$105.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS for	81.00

As to Our Factory.

All our bedding is made in our own factory. Special values in Pillows and Mattresses during our February Sale.

We renovate and sterilize Hair Mattresses and make them as good as new.

Mattresses & Springs

MATTRESSES, Fine South American curled hair; 40 lbs., full weight, made in one or two parts; A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price, $20.00; special, 14.50

MATTRESSES, Gray Drawings, 40 lbs., full weight, made in one or two parts, A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $25; special, 18.50

SPRINGS.

BOX SPRINGS for metal bedsteads; upholstered with the best steel japanned springs, made with a strong spring edge and covered in A. C. A. or fancy ticking; regular price $9.50; special, 7.50

WOVEN WIRE SPRINGS, metal frames, extra heavy wire web, strongly corded, can be had in all sizes; regular price $6.00; special, 4.90

Also Extraordinary Values In All Other Kinds of Up-to-Date Homefurnishings.

The Wanamaker Store *The Wanamaker Store* *The Wanamaker Store*

The Great Housefurnishing Event of the Spring Is Announced Today

The February Furniture Sale

FROM the woodman's axe, ringing in the forest, to the exhibition of the product of the world's best furniture makers on our floors today, is a far cry. It is a specimen of the magic of American progress. It is an evidence of the vast possibilities and diverse achievements of American furniture manufacturers.

It Is a Remarkable Exhibition

Remarkable in its scope, its variety, including every kind of furniture required in the home. Remarkable for the excellence of workmanship, of design—marvelous in the values offered.

The present sale shows vast progress from that of a year ago—both in variety and economy. Conditions favored us, and we made the most of them. The best of the sale is not confined to a few small lines. Superlative values are offered in Parlor Furniture, Dining-Room Furniture, Bedroom Furniture and Brass Bedsteads.

The Whole House Is Provided For

in economies of the most decisive sort.

Of course, not all the furniture on our floors is under-price. We had to retain the regular stock, and provide space for new goods that are already coming for the Spring. But the Sale goods hold the lion's share. They are seen everywhere; and the price tag tells plainly where the reductions are.

Perhaps your house is not ready today—may not be ready this month—no matter. Make your selections now; profit by the splendid economies of the Sale, and

We Will Deliver the Furniture When You Are Ready

It simply means that we wish to encourage as much buying as possible before the normal buying-time begins; and you can get Furniture that is now *Worth a Half More* than the same money will buy a few weeks later.

Here are a half-dozen items to illustrate values:

Mission Stools at $2.50, from $4

350 Stools of Mission design, in two styles, and in golden oak, weathered oak or imitation mahogany finish; rush seat; artistic design; suitable for dens, libraries or bedrooms.

Chairs and Rockers at $6.75, from $10.50

100 McKinley Chairs and Rockers; upholstered seat; medium high back; broad arms; large frame; unusually comfortable; imitation mahogany finish.

Parlor Suites at $10 from $16

25 Three-piece Parlor Suites, consisting of divan, arm-chair, wall-chair; neatly moulded frames; good design; figured damask cover; assorted colors; imitation mahogany finish; highly polished.

Extension Tables at $12.50, from $20

58 golden oak Extension Tables; 42-inch round top; Colonial design with straight tapered legs; deep rim around top; beaded edge; 6 ft. long when extended; quartered oak top; polished finish.

Brass Bedsteads at $18, from $25

Brass Bedsteads, in 3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; 1¼-inch pillars; ½-inch filling; 2½-inch vases; head-piece, 61 in. high; foot-piece, 37 in. high; finished in best quality lacquer and highly polished.

Rockers at $4.75, from $7.50

Fancy Colonial design, rush-seat golden oak Rockers; straight back; no arms; turned legs and posts; fine construction and finish.

Then here are briefer hints showing the splendid range of the offerings:

Shoes for $3

Worth a Dollar More

OUR three-dollar shoes—the "Reliable" for women, the "Wear-Well" for men, have been pace-makers for shoe-quality ever since we introduced them.

They astonish makers of the best $3.50 shoes—for these were better. Better in every point that helps to make good shoes—oak-tanned soles, welted and stitched, best, most reliable leathers, honest workmanship throughout, and excellent style, in up-to-dateness and variety.

All this holds good now.

These $3 Shoes offer styles for every service—business or dress—for which men or women need them, in a splendid range of leathers.

The Wanamaker-Wear-Well for Men
The Wanamaker-Reliable for Women

$3 a Pair

Main Shoe Store, Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

SIDEBOARDS

At $18, from $28—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Golden oak
At $24, from $36—Golden oak
At $25, from $36—Weathered oak
At $30, from $45—Golden oak
At $35, from $55—Weathered oak
At $45, from $55—Golden oak
At $48, from $60—Golden oak
At $55, from $70—Golden oak
At $60, from $90—Mahogany
At $65, from $85—Mahogany
At $75, from $115—Weathered oak
At $80, from $105—Mahogany
At $85, from $125—Mahogany
At $95, from $130—Golden oak
At $95, from $135—Mahogany
At $110, from $165—Mahogany
At $115, from $180—Flemish oak

CHINA CABINETS

At $12, from $16—Golden oak
At $17, from $22—Golden oak
At $20, from $26—Golden oak
At $25, from $38—Imitation mahogany
At $30, from $38—Golden oak
At $42, from $65—Mahogany
At $37, from $58—Mahogany
At $55, from $80—Mahogany
At $55, from $80—Golden oak
At $85, from $125—Golden oak
At $100, from $150—Mahogany

EXTENSION TABLES

At $15, from $22—Weathered oak, 8 ft.
At $18, from $25—Golden oak, 8 ft.
At $22, from $32—Weathered oak, 8 ft.
At $22, from $36—Weathered oak, 10 ft.
At $25, from $35—Golden oak, 8 ft.
At $28, from $40—Golden oak, 10 ft.
At $30, from $50—Mahogany, 10 ft.
At $35, from $54—Mahogany, 10 ft.
At $40, from $58—Golden oak, 10 ft.
At $45, from $60—Golden oak, 12 ft.
At $48, from $65—Mahogany, 10 ft.

FANCY PARLOR CHAIRS

UPHOLSTERED

At $7.50, from $15—Mahogany
At $10, from $20—Mahogany
At $11, from $16—Mahogany
At $11, from $22—Mahogany
At $12, from $18—Mahogany
At $14, from $21—Mahogany
At $15, from $25—Mahogany
At $15, from $30—Mahogany
At $16.50, from $33—Mahogany
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $21, from $31—Mahogany
At $21, from $32.50—Mahogany
At $29, from $48—Mahogany

PARLOR SUITES

At $16, from $25—Three-piece Suite
At $17, from $26—Three-piece Suite
At $20, from $30—Three-piece Suite
At $21, from $32—Three-piece Suite
At $28, from $45—Three-piece Suite
At $29, from $42—Three-piece Suite
At $30, from $45—Three-piece Suite
At $35, from $50—Five-piece Suite
At $38, from $60—Five-piece Suite
At $40, from $60—Five-piece Suite
At $50, from $75—Five-piece Suite
At $50, from $100—Three-piece Suite
At $55, from $87.50—Two-piece Suite
At $58, from $85—Five-piece Suite
At $60, from $90—Five-piece Suite
At $65, from $100—Two-piece Suite
At $75, from $120—Three-piece Suite
At $80, from $120—Five-piece Suite
At $85, from $125—Five-piece Suite
At $100, from $200—Five-piece Suite

GILT PARLOR CHAIRS

At $6.75, from $10.50—Fancy cover
At $7, from $11—Fancy cover
At $10, from $15—Fancy cover
At $47, from $70—Fancy cover
At $50, from $75—Fancy cover
At $75, from $110—Fancy cover

BUREAUS

At $15, from $22—Golden oak
At $17, from $25—Golden oak
At $19, from $28—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
At $20, from $30—Mahogany
At $22, from $33—Mahogany
At $27, from $36—Golden oak
At $28, from $40—Golden oak
At $35, from $48—Golden oak
At $36, from $50—Bird's-eye maple

TOILET TABLES

At $15, from $30—Golden oak
At $15, from $30—Mahogany
At $18, from $25—Golden oak
At $20, from $30—Maple
At $24, from $40—Mahogany
At $25, from $35—Mahogany
At $26, from $45—Mahogany
At $27, from $45—Mahogany
At $30, from $40—Mahogany
At $34, from $55—Mahogany
At $45, from $70—Mahogany

CHIFFONNIERS

At $4, from $5.50—Golden oak
At $5, from $6.50—Golden oak
At $6, from $7.75—Golden oak
At $10, from $15—Green ash
At $10, from $12—Golden oak
At $12, from $15—Natural birch
At $12.50, from $17—Birch
At $13, from $19—Birch
At $14, from $19—Mahogany
At $14, from $21—Golden oak
At $15, from $22—Mahogany
At $18, from $23—Golden oak
At $28, from $35—Mahogany
At $28, from $32—Mahogany
At $32, from $40—Golden oak
At $30, from $40—Mahogany
At $35, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
At $33, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
At $45, from $56—Bird's-eye maple

BRASS BEDSTEADS

At $18, from $26—4 ft. 6 in.
At $20, from $28—3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $22, from $28—3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $22, from $33—4 ft. 6 in.
At $30, from $38—3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $30, from $40—3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $35, from $50—4 ft. 6 in.
At $40, from $60—4 ft. 6 in.
At $45, from $70—4 ft. 6 in.
At $50, from $75—3 ft., 4 ft., and 4 ft. 6 in.
At $50, from $75—Twin Bedsteads.
At $52, from $75—4 ft. 6 in.
At $52, from $65—4 ft. 6 in.
At $55, from $85—Twin Bedsteads.
At $65, from $80—4 ft. 6 in.
At $75, from $115—Twin Bedsteads.

MATTRESSES

At $7.25, worth $10—45-lbs. mixed hair Mattresses; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $12, worth $16—40-lbs. mixed hair Mattresses; full size; 1 or 2 parts.
At $15, worth $18—40-lbs. pure black horse-hair Mattresses; 1 or 2 parts.
At $17.50, worth $28—40-lbs. pure white horse-hair Mattresses; 1 or 2 parts.

BOX SPRINGS

At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered hair-top Box Springs, for wood or metal beds; full size.
At $8, worth $10—Upholstered hair-top rabbet edge Box Springs, for metal beds; full size.
All the above, in smaller sizes, at proportionately lower prices.
At $3.50, worth $4.50—All-steel woven-wire Springs.
At $4, from $5—Maple frame woven-wire Springs; adjustable ends.

PILLOWS

At $1.80, worth $2.10—Prime goose-feather Pillows; 20x30 in.; 3 lbs.

BOLSTERS

At $3, worth $3.50—Prime goose-feather Bolsters; 20x56 in.; 5 lbs.
Fourth floor.

Dainty Shirt-Waists

In Newest of Spring Styles

FOR every day, pique, linen figured cheviot—the heavier, more substantial materials. For dressier wear, the fine, sheer things that make the new shirt-waists so tempting and dainty. Silk mull, organdy, fine lawn are among them, with elaborate and beautiful yokes, insertions, medallions and appliques of various sorts of laces—Irish point, Valenciennes, Teneriffe wheelwork, Antique, and so on.

The Shirt-waists for Spring seem to be more varied and more beguiling than ever—and our collection of the newest styles is better than ever. $1.25 to $22.50.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Women's Fine Gloves

Just a Few—Much Reduced

LITTLE lots of several fine makes of Women's Gloves—$2 to $2.50 sorts, to close out, at

$1.25 a Pair

There are Fownes' Chevrette and La Tosca Gloves, Majestic Pique, and Fisk, Clark & Flagg's P. X. M. Gloves.

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

This Week Promises to be Interesting at Albany.

Several Important Hearings Scheduled—Notarial Tax Bill, Barge Canal Plan, and Women's Suffrage Will Come Up.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—There is every indication that this week will be a most interesting one in legislative circles. Several important hearings have been scheduled, including those on the Notarial Tax bill, the barge canal proposition, and women's suffrage. From a political standpoint this week's developments will also be highly interesting and important, for they will reveal the attitude of certain Senators toward the Elmira Charter bill and the Governor's nomination of Capt. Joseph M. Dickey of Newburg to be a member of the State Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Thus far but one of the so-called administration tax measures has appeared—that being the Notarial Tax bill. There has been some delay in the preparation of the Mortgage Tax bill, for Gov. Odell has not decided whether or not to make it a stamp tax and have the Controller sell the stamps and collect the money, or to have the proposed law provide that the County Clerks shall collect the tax, as in the case of excise receipts, and submit to the Controller or State Treasurer the State's share of the proceeds.

The Governor has not changed his mind as to the main provisions of the Mortgage Tax bill, and still proposes that the tax shall not exceed four mills annually, and be in lieu of other taxation, the mortgages to be assessed locally, and two-thirds of the amount collected to go into the local Treasuries and one-third to the State.

The first important hearing of this week will be on the Davis bill, providing for a 1,000-ton barge canal and the enlargement of the Champlain and Oswego Canals, the entire improvement to cost $82,000,000. It is expected that this will be the first of a series of hearings to be given by the Senate Committee on Canals. The hearing will be held at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. Regarding the subject of tolls, Senator Hill of Buffalo says that the plan to levy tolls on the improved canals is being considered. He says, if it is decided to adopt that plan, he will prepare a Constitutional amendment to permit the assessment and collection of tolls.

A hearing will be held before the Cities Committee Tuesday on the bill of Senator Marshall providing for an amendment to the charter of Greater New York, to provide that the surplus of $8,000,000 of New York's sinking fund may be utilized, and the tax rate of New York thus be reduced.

The Cities Committee will also give a hearing Tuesday on the Ambler Women's Suffrage bill, extending the right of suffrage to women taxpayers in cities of the third class.

Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock a joint hearing of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Taxation and Retrenchment will be given in the Senate on the so-called Notarial Tax bill. The committee will also give a hearing on the two bills prepared by the New York Tax Reform Association, which relate to taxation of capital stock and mode of assessments of domestic corporations, as well as to abolish discrimination against domestic corporations.

On Feb. 11 a hearing will be given by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Commercial Travelers' Fire-Escape bill, introduced by Senator Townsend of Utica, providing for a fire-escape in every room of a hotel; also a hearing before the Agricultural Committee on the Ambler Pure Food bill and the Rigid Quarantine Against Diseased Cattle bill.

The Assembly committees—at least the principal ones—have now gotten fairly to work, and the incoming week in the Assembly will be a busy one. The file of the Cities, Judiciary, and General Laws Committees are well filled, and hearings will be given on several more or less important measures during the three legislative days on which there are committee meetings.

The canal men are already clamoring for a hearing on the Bostwick $82,000,000 canal improvement measure. It has been practically decided by the "low bridge" enthusiasts that the Bostwick bill is about the best piece of canal legislation that can be obtained this year, and they have arranged a plan of advocacy for it. The exact date has not been set by the committee, but very likely will be Wednesday or Thursday.

Assemblyman Conkling has asked for a hearing on his bill permitting New York saloons to remain open Sundays from 1 P. M. to 11 P. M. District Attorney Jerome hopes to come to Albany, it is said, as soon as he can make it convenient to do so, and express his approval of the bill.

The Committee on General Laws will give a hearing on Assemblyman Cohn's bill taxing bachelors and spinsters next Thursday. It is expected that few will appear, and that the committee will report the bill out, but amended to make it apply alone to Mr. Cohn. The committee will also give a hearing on the Finch State Barber's bill. The Assembly Railroads Committee has a number of bills affecting street surface and elevated roads in New York, on which hearings will be given Wednesday. Rates of fare, half fare for school children, compulsory continuous operation of trains between extreme terminals, and other desired innovations will be considered. It is expected that labor organizations will make another strong fight this year for the placing of vestibules on trolley cars.

Tuesday the Committee on Labor and Industries will give a hearing on the bill to compel steam surface railroads to pay employes semi-monthly.

CHILD LABOR BILL.

Prohibits Employment of Children Under Fourteen Years of Age—To be Presented This Week.

The Child Labor Committee of the Central Federated Union reported yesterday through its Chairman, Charles Oberwager, that the bill to prohibit the employment of children under fourteen years of age in this State would be introduced in the Legislature this week. The bill is not to be made public until later in the week.

Concerning the bill Mr. Oberwager said:

"Under the present laws in this State it is very easy to employ children under fourteen years of age in factories. There is no provision against the employment of them as messenger boys, newsboys, &c. It is a matter of common knowledge, so far as the tender age of many of the newsboys and messenger boys are concerned, it being a common sight to see them in uniform or selling papers on the streets, although it is apparent that they are not more than eight or ten years of age.

"Under the new law, should it become effective, all this will be done away with, and no child under fourteen years will be employed, and thus be deprived of his chances of securing an education. This early employment is a menace to the physical development of the child, and there, again, the new law will result in great good to the child. Take the factories at the present time in New York. It is very easy to secure child labor as things are now. It is also well to remember that the employment of these children often deprives some man or woman of a chance to earn an honest livelihood.

"Under the present law a child, to get employment in the factories, goes before the Board of Health and asks for a permit. To get the permit he has only to declare that he is over fourteen years of age, with the result that a great deal of perjury is committed. If the new bill becomes a law it will be necessary for the parents or guardians of a child desiring to work to show the birth certificate, if the applicant is American born, or the record of his or her age at the time of landing on United [illegible] as given to the immigration officials at Ellis Island.

"We are backed in this movement by Commissioner Lederle of the Health Department and School Superintendent Maxwell, who is interested from an educational [illegible]"

sympathy, and charitable and other organizations in the city and State that have the spiritual, educational, and physical development of the young children of New York at heart are in accord with us."

NEW CANAL PLAN HATCHED.

Substitute Bill Providing for $132,000,000 Loan to be Prepared—For "Internal Improvements."

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—In connection with the plan suggested at a conference of leading Republicans the past week that $50,000,000 be added to the $82,000,000 canal bill for good roads, it is learned to-night that an entirely new proposition has been made. It is to draw a bill providing, in order to overcome constitutional objections, for the bonding of the State for $132,000,000 for "internal improvement," with the understanding that $82,000,000 is to be spent for the canals, $25,000,000 for good roads, and $25,000,000 for improvements to water supply and for water storage. In this way the good roads people hope to obtain the support of various counties like Albany, Oneida, Onondaga, and counties along the Adirondacks, where the State Flood Commission is working.

The proposal would not relieve the counties from their one-half share of expense under the Higbie-Armstrong act, but would contribute practically $25,000,000 more, making the total expenditure for good roads $50,000,000, as at first proposed.

The matter is explained by Senator Armstrong of Monroe, who says:

"The rural communities would pay only about $12,000,000 toward the improvement of the canals, and in return the cities of the State would contribute about $20,000,000 of the $25,000,000 for the improvement of the roads. If, in addition, the State should issue another $25,000,000 for the development of the water power of the rivers and for the construction of storage dams, a scheme of improvement would be entered upon that would benefit every locality in the State."

The Constitution provides that no debt can be contracted on behalf of the State beyond $1,000,000, save in war time, unless such debt shall be authorized by law for some single work or object. No such law can go into effect until it is submitted to the people and has received their approval.

A prominent legislator said to-night that this could be overcome by making the bill read "An appropriation for internal improvement," and leave the three varied phases understood in the measure or actually embodied in it. It is said to-night that the bill will be prepared and introduced as a substitute for the present canal bill.

A corrected list of those who attended the last week's conference is Lieut. Gov. Higgins, Speaker Nixon, Senator Raines, Republican leader in the Senate; James T. Rogers, Republican leader in the Assembly; Senator Allds, formerly Republican leader in the Assembly; Senator Armstrong, author of the Higbie-Armstrong act, and W. Pierpont White of Utica, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Good Roads Convention.

Woman Beheaded by Coal Cars.

Mrs. Augusta Kempia, forty years old, wife of ex-School Trustee Charles Kempie of 229 East Twenty-third Street, Bayonne, N. J., was beheaded by coal cars yesterday on the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks at Constable Hook. She was picking coal, which friends say there was no necessity for her doing, and had climbed to a car which had just been unloaded. Several loaded cars were shunted to the unloaded one and the collision threw Mrs. Kempie to the ground. She fell with her head across the rail and several cars passed over her neck.

THE MEXICAN SUGAR TRUST.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—It is rumored here that the Mexican Government has in contemplation the admission of sugar from Cuba free of duty in order to forestall the operations of the combine that recently purchased the entire product of three of the leading sugar producing States of Southern Mexico. Since the deal was put through by the combine sugar steadily has advanced in price.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 1.—The Mexican Mining and Exploration Company has been chartered at Dover to engage in mining and milling. Its capital is $1,000,000, and the incorporators are Frederick C. Morris and Frank B. Clark, of Washington, and Charles W. McFee of Georgetown.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The pressure is low throughout the country, except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States and extreme Northwest, with centres of disturbance over Northern Missouri and Southwest Utah. Rain has fallen quite generally from Eastern Texas northeastward through the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States into Southern New England, and snow in the Northwest and districts from the Rocky Mountains westward, except in the Pacific Coast States, where there was rain.

Temperatures are above the average in the central valleys, the East, and South, decidedly so in the majority of States, while in the Northwest and extreme West they have fallen generally and are 2 to 21 degrees below the seasonal average.

There will be rain Monday in the Southern States and Ohio Valley, rain or snow in the lake region and the Middle Mississippi Valley, and rain by Monday night in the Middle Atlantic States. There will be snow in the Central Rocky Mountain region and the Southern plateau. On Tuesday the weather will be generally fair, except on the windward shores of the Great Lakes, where there will be snow flurries, and in the extreme Southwest, where there will be rain or snow.

It will be colder Monday in the Southwest and Middle West and in the central valleys, except in the Upper Ohio Valleys. It will be colder Tuesday from the Southwestern States northeastward through the South and Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake and east portion of the upper lake region. There will be a cold wave in the Middle and Upper Mississippi Valley.

On the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts variable winds will become east and fresh. On the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be fresh south. On the Gulf coast fresh south to southwest, and on Lake Michigan variable, becoming north and brisk.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have variable winds, becoming east, with unsettled weather, to the Grand Banks. Cold-wave warnings are displayed in Eastern Minnesota, Eastern Iowa, Western Wisconsin, North and Central Illinois, and extreme Northeastern Missouri.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair; fresh east to northeast winds.

District of Columbia, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Eastern New York, cloudy to-day, probably rain by afternoon or evening; to-morrow fair and colder; light to fresh northeast winds.

Maryland, cloudy to-day, rain by afternoon or evening; to-morrow fair, colder, except snow in the mountain districts; light to fresh northeast winds.

Virginia, rain to-day; to-morrow fair, colder; variable winds, becoming north and fresh.

North and South Carolina, rain to-day; fresh south winds; to-morrow fair, colder.

North Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow fair with rising temperature.

South Dakota, fair to-day; colder in extreme west portion; to-morrow fair.

West Virginia, rain to-day; to-morrow colder and fair, except snow in the mountain districts.

Western Pennsylvania, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day; to-morrow colder and cloudy, probably snow near Lake Erie; winds becoming north and fresh.

Minnesota, fair, colder to-day, except snow near Lake Superior, cold wave in east portion; to-morrow fair; fresh north winds.

Western New York, rain or snow to-day; to-morrow colder and cloudy with snow in north and west portions; winds becoming north and fresh.

LOCAL FORECAST—Probably rain, afternoon or night; winds northeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1902.	1903.	TIMES. 1903.
3 A. M.	29	36	39
6 A. M.	30	36	40
9 A. M.	31	28	43
12 M.	32	35	45
3 P. M.	35	35	45
6 P. M.	33	40	43
9 P. M.	34	40	42
12 P. M.	34	38	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square ... 42¾
Weather Bureau ... 37
Corresponding date 1902 ... [illegible]
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years ... [illegible]

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38 degrees and the humidity [illegible] per cent. At 8 P. M. the temperature was [illegible] degrees and the humidity [illegible] per cent. The maximum temperature was [illegible] degrees at [illegible] P. M., and the minimum [illegible] degrees at [illegible] A. M.

URBAN MORTALITY COMPARED WITH RURAL.

Former Not So Much Greater as is Popularly Supposed.

Death Rate in the State Shows a Decrease—Maritime District Most Healthful for Adults and West Central for Infants.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—New York State's area of 50,200 square miles has a population of 150 per square mile. In the divisions of the State Department of Health the maritime district has the greatest population, 1,728 to the square mile; the Lake Ontario and western the second greatest, 200, and the Adirondack and northern the least, 26 to the square mile. The Adirondack and northern district contains the greatest number of square miles, 15,080, and the maritime district the least, 2,286 square miles.

In its mortality bulletin for 1902, just published, the State Department of Health gives some very interesting statistics. The congested districts do not show so greatly increased mortality over rural districts as is generally supposed. The story is best told in these figures, taken from the bulletin:

Districts.	Urban (over 20,000 pop.) death rate.	Rural (under 20,000 pop.) death rate.	Death rate for district.
Maritime	18.7	18.5	18.6
Hudson Valley	18.0	15.0	16.0
Adirondack and northern	15.0	12.0	13.0
Mohawk Valley	19.0	13.5	15.0
Southern tier	15.0	13.0	14.0
East central	14.0	14.0	14.0
West central	15.5	13.0	14.0
Lake Ontario and western	14.6	13.5	14.0
Entire State	17.5	15.5	17.0

The total death rate for the entire State was 1 per cent. less than for the preceding years, and the total number of deaths fell behind those of 1901 by 5,753. The greatest decrease last year was in the Winter months, though the midsummer mortality was unusually low. The infant mortality was 31,215 last year, which was less than the previous year by 4,560, and 4,820 below the average for the five years previous. The old age mortality also decreased from 22,283 for 1901 to 20,700 for 1902. For the five years previous the average was 20,050. Better sanitation and careful attention of health officers are in a great measure responsible for the lessening of the mortality. The percentage of deaths of infants and old age, and from zymotic diseases in 1902 was:

Districts.	Under five years.	Seventy years and over.	Zymotic diseases.
Maritime	34.8	10.0	17.0
Hudson Valley	19.5	22.5	10.0
Adirondack and northern	16.7	29.0	9.0
Mohawk Valley	21.0	26.5	10.0
Southern tier	17.0	31.0	9.5
East central	16.5	30.0	7.0
West central	13.3	35.5	7.0
Lake Ontario and western	23.8	22.5	12.5
Entire State	25.3	17.0	14.0

While the maritime district is the least healthful for the infant, it shows the best results for age, having the smallest mortality of any district in the State, which is way below the average. The West central district was the best for the infant, but the worst for the aged, as 13.3 and 35.5 per cent. shows.

The maritime district leads in diphtheria, diarrheal, and acute respiratory diseases and consumption. In the entire State acute respiratory diseases carried off the greatest of any one disease, the number being 16,986. Diseases of the nervous system come second, with 12,964, and diseases of the circulatory system third, with 12,889. To pulmonary consumption 12,582 deaths are credited. Accident and violence were responsible for 7,058 deaths, while old age was responsible for 4,949, which is 635 below the average for five years, and cancer for 4,900.

September led in the number of deaths from old age, 512; January, croup and diphtheria, 320; acute respiratory diseases, 2,274, and diseases of the circulatory system; February, measles, 166; March, consumption, 1,235, and puerperal diseases, 120; April, diseases of the nervous system, 1,241; May, scarlet fever, 175; July, whooping cough, 115, and accidents and violence, 745; August, diarrheal diseases, 2,089; October, typhoid fever, 225, and November, cancer, 519.

A CONGRESS OF NEGROES.

Is Expected to Declare the White Man of the South is the Race's Best Friend.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 1.—A movement is on foot among negroes to have a congress of representatives of the race in Birmingham during May. The object of the meeting will be to announce the exact position and feeling of the negro toward the white people of the South. It is expected that resolutions will be adopted to the effect that the white man of the South is the best friend of the negro, and that the South is the best place for him. This would be a position exactly opposite to that of the Afro-American Association, which recently met in Washington.

Prof. W. F. Council of Normal and other prominent negroes of the State will address the congress. The negroes of this section are anxious to correct the impression that the two races are fighting each other. Churches all through the South will send delegates.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S OFFER

Is Willing to Cancel His Engagement to Speak in Florida.

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Feb. 1.—Mayor Thomas received a telegram to-day from Booker T. Washington, saying that if the announcement that he would deliver an address during the session of the Joint Convention of County Superintendents of Public Instruction for the State and the General Education Board, had created dissatisfaction among the white people of Gainesville, he would cancel his engagement. He asked the Mayor to inform him as to the real sentiments of the white people.

In reply Mayor Thomas wired that he had not sufficiently familiarized himself as to the sentiment of the people to express an opinion.

YALE'S "PROM" WEEK OPENS.

Special Services in Battell Chapel—Real Festivities Begin To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 1.—Yale's "Prom" week opened to-day with the usual "Prom" Sunday services in Battell Chapel, President J. K. McClure of Lake Forest University conducting the services. This afternoon the juniors in the Hutchinson Dormitory gave an informal tea to guests of the class.

To-morrow morning the festivities open with the german to be given by the "colony" in the spacious society hall on Hillhouse Avenue. During the afternoon there will be teas and receptions. To-morrow evening the Glee and Banjo Club concert will be given in the Hyperion Theatre, and afterward will come the class and society germans. In the afternoon Mrs. H. B. Sargent will give the sophomore tea and Mrs. William W. Farnam the junior tea.

The Cedric's Trial Trip.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 1.—The White Star Line steamer Cedric, the largest merchant vessel in the world, which left Belfast yesterday on her trial trip, arrived here safely to-day after a very rough voyage.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	7:10	Sun sets	5:18	Moon sets	10:27

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	10:29	Gov. Isl'd	10:52	H. Gate	12:28
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	10:38	Gov. Isl'd	11:07	H. Gate	1:03

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Naples and Genoa	11:00 A. M.	

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Flandria, Port au Prince	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Nord America, Naples and Genoa	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Kitt's	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
El Mar, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	
Saratoga, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Santos	10:00 A. M.	

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M., (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1:00 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Shinano Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. §31 and up to Feb. §14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §14 and up to Feb. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 2.

Algeria, Gibraltar, Jan. 18.
Altai, Jamaica, Jan. 28.
Antilla, Nassau, Jan. 28.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Jan. 28.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
Caracas, Porto Cabello, Jan. 28.
City of Delhi, Dundee, Jan. 18.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
Comus, New Orleans, Jan. 28.
Egyptian Prince, Bahia, Jan. 21.
El Cid, Galveston, Jan. 27.
Ferncene, Shields, Jan. 7.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 17.
Kentucky, Copenhagen, Jan. 14.
Minnehaha, London, Jan. 22.
Pocahontas, Algiers, Jan. 13.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.
Saxonia, Liverpool, Jan. 24.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
St. Irene, Hull, Jan. 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, Jan. 24.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Zeeland, Antwerp, Jan. 24.

TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

Largo Bay, Huelva, Jan. 19.
Nemea, St. Lucia, Jan. 28.
Phoebus, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Seguranca, Colon, Jan. 27.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 24.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 1.
Lombardia, Naples, Jan. 21.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 28.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

Amsteldyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 22.
El Dorado, Galveston, Jan. 30.
El Valle, New Orleans, Jan. 31.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

Bungaree, Shields, Jan. 23.
Tudor Prince, Sunderland, Jan. 21.

Arrived.

SS Bernard, (Br.,) Coxon, Manaos, &c., Jan. 13, with mdse. to Booth & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Niagara, O'Keefe, Tampico Jan. 24 and Havana 28th, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:42 P. M.

SS Moltke, (Ger.,) Dempwolf, St. Thomas, &c., Jan. 14, in ballast, with passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 A. M.

SS Lauenburg, (Cuban,) Sperling, Cape Haiti, &c., Jan. 9, with mdse. and passenger to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS Tuscarora, (Br.,) Payne, London Jan. 14, in ballast to Philip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. Jan. 31.

SS Brandenburg, (Ger.,) Wollersdorff, Bremen Jan. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:19 A. M.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull Jan. 8 via Boston 31, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Montezuma, (Br.,) Jones, Barry Jan. 14, with coal to Daniel Bacon. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

SS Brighton, (Nor.,) Krohg, Port Antonio 5 ds., with fruit to the United Fruit Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:30 P. M.

SS Olinda, (Cuban,) Hansen, Matanzas and Cardenas, &c., Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 1, 9:30 P. M., calm, cloudy and foggy.

Sailed.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) for Glasgow.
SS Phoenicia, (Ger.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS British Princess, (Br.,) for Antwerp via Gravesend.
SS Carib, for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.
SS Condor, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, &c.
SS El Siglo, for Galveston.
SS Goldsboro, for Philadelphia.
SS Hawaiian, for San Diego, San Francisco, &c.
SS St. Oswald, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Seneca, for Havana and Mexican ports.
SS Wells City, (Br.,) for Bristol.

Notice to Mariners.

The Inspector of the Third Lighthouse District gives notice that on or about Feb. 2, 1903, spar buoys will be temporarily placed to mark the positions occupied by the Long Beach Lower Post Light No. 8 and the Long Beach Upper Post Light No. 9, Thames River, Conn., as follows: Spar buoy painted red to indicate former site of Long Beach Lower Post Light No. 8, placed in 15 feet mean low water on the following approximate magnetic bearings: Allyn Point Post Light, S S W; Point opposite Allyn Point, S W by W ½ W.

Spar buoy painted black to indicate former site of Long Beach Upper Post Light No. 9, placed in 12 feet mean low water on the following approximate magnetic bearings: Walden's Island Post Light, N by E ¾ E; Allyn Point Post Light, S W 9-16 W. After the season of ice these light structures will be rebuilt and the buoys removed without further notice.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Pritchard, from New York for Queenstown, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 1:21 P. M. to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Prager, (from Genoa and Naples,) sld. from Gibraltar for New York to-day.

SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from Rotterdam and Boulogne-sur-Mer for New York, passed Isle of Wight to-day.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A Good Place for Luncheon—Our Restaurant.

A Glove Purchase Most Extraordinary.

First Floor.

Involving 3,000 pairs of Women's fine quality 95c. 2-clasp Glace Gloves, which we shall sell at

78c. Pair.

They are all this season's importations, intended for Spring wear; every pair is perfectly cut and bears our guarantee. Colors are black, white, tan, slate, mode, wood-brown, pearl, English red and brown.

First February Sale of Furniture.

Entire Fifth Floor.

This sale is our most ambitious trade movement. We mean to make it our greatest. More than that. We intend that it shall transcend all other Furniture Sales, present or past, in the matter of great volume, lavish variety, choiceness of designs and patterns, and quality for price.

Prices Are One-Third Below the Regular

—in some instances the savings are even greater, touching as deep as one-half. 'Twould pay you handsomely to anticipate your Furniture Needs. 'Twould be wiser by far to share in our present offerings than to have your old Furniture rejuvenated.

We can mention only a few of the many very important items, but there are hundreds of others equally as magnetic. Scan the list. Then come here and see how admirable we can meet the most moderate means, as well as the desires and requirements of the most advanced and artistic tastes, of the connoisseur and the most critical.

China Closets; of golden oak, polish finish, 3 ft. wide, two mirrors in back, handsome mirror top; a $33.75 China Closet for.. $21.00

Extension Tables; of quartered oak, polish finish, square top, can be extended to 8 feet; a $19.00 table at........ $12.50

Dining Room Chairs; of quartered oak, polish finish, box seat of closely woven cane; French legs; a $3.00 Dining Room Chair for $2.25

Parlor Suits; 5 pieces, mahogany finish frame; highly polished, our guaranteed upholstering, covered with high grade damask or verona, spring edge; a $50.00 value at......... $37.50

Our Special Couch; seven rows deep tufting; upholstered with moss and hair, covered with high grade plain or figured velours; a $20.00 Couch for........ $12.50

Sideboards; of golden oak; 4 feet wide, shaped plate, swell front, silver drawer, long drawer and closet; a $29.25 Sideboard for........ $19.50

Parlor Suits.

Parlor Suits, 5 pieces, handsome designed frames, piano polish, spring edge, upholstered with moss and hair, damask or Verona covering; a $75.00 suit for $55.00

Parlor Suits, 5 pieces, mahogany finish frames, handsomely carved, highly polished, best upholstering, covered with silk damask or embossed velour; a $98.00 suit for $72.00

Parlor Suits, 5 pieces, handsome design, frames highly polished, covered with silk tapestry or best quality Verona, our guaranteed upholstering; a $120.00 suit for $95.00

Parlor Suits, 5 pieces, massive frames, piano polish, handsomely carved, covered with best quality silk damask or tapestry; a $135.00 suit for........ $105.00

5-piece Parlor Suits, handsome design, covered with silk tapestry, plain seat and back, our guaranteed upholstering, mahogany frames, highly polished; a $150.00 suit for........ $115.00

Other styles in 3 and 5-piece Parlor Suits up to $680.00; all with corresponding reductions.

Couches.

Couches, handsome solid oak frame, highly polished, diamond tufting, best upholstering, covered with best quality velours, plain or figured; a $22.50 Couch for........ $17.50

Couches, specially designed, Spanish shape, full size, seven rows deep tufting, our guaranteed upholstering, best steel springs, several style frames, in golden oak or mahogany, highly polished, covered with high grade embossed silk velours, all colors; a $28.50 Couch for..... $22.50

Handsome Couches, new designs, all hair filled, best steel springs, highly polished frames, handsomely carved, covered with high grade velours or tapestry; a $32.50 Couch for........ $25.00

Couches, with all the popular coverings, in a variety of styles, up to $77.00; the reductions are 1-4 to 1-3 off regular prices.

Box Couches, full size, tufted seat, patent self-opener, covered with cretonne; a $9.75 value, at........ $8.00

Box Couches, hair filled, large size box, patent self-opener, covered with denim, assorted colors; a $16.50 value for.. $12.50

Box Couches, all hair filled, diamond tufted, very soft, patent self-opener, covered with denim or art ticking, our guaranteed upholstering; a $22.50 value, at... $17.50

Box Couches, full size, extra large box, self-opener, all hair filled, best upholstering, covered with high grade velours, seven rows deep tufting; a $30.00 value, at $24.50

Other styles in Box Couches up to $36.00, all reduced.

Sideboards.

Sideboards, of golden oak, 3 feet 9 inches wide, French bevel plate, very handsome design; a $35.00 Sideboard for... $22.50

Handsome Sideboards, 4 feet wide, swell front, three drawers and double closet, 40 inches by 18 inches French bevel plate; a $46.00 Sideboard for........ $37.50

Buffets, of mahogany, 4 feet wide, highly polished, oval French plate, cast brass trimmings, very handsome; a $57.00 Buffet for........ $45.00

Buffets, of golden oak, wax finish, 4 feet wide, shaped French bevel plate; a $65.00 Buffet for........ $52.00

Sideboards, golden oak, heavy carving, 5 feet wide, 48 inches by 20 inches French oval plate, three drawers and double closet; a $79.50 Sideboard at........ $67.50

Other styles in Sideboards and Buffets, values up to $388, have equally interesting price reductions.

China Closets.

China Closets of golden oak, 38 inches wide, 3 shelves, round ends; $18.00 China Closet for........ $15.00

China Closet, of golden oak, polish finish, two mirrors in back, bent ends, swell front door; a $29.75 China Closet for $18.00

China Closets, of golden oak, polish finish, 40 inches wide, 3 shelves, two mirrors in back, round ends; swell front door; a $30.00 value for........ $24.50

Other style China Closets in golden oak, fumed, weathered or Antwerp oak and solid mahogany; values up to $149.00

Extension Tables of golden oak, square top, 40 inches, 6 ft. long, heavy fluted legs; a $9.00 table for........ $6.50

Chiffoniers.

Chiffonier Dressers, golden oak, 5 drawers, 24x20, French bevel plate; a $13.50 Dresser for........ $10.00

French Dressers of golden oak, serpentine front, 42 inches wide, 2 large drawers, 42x22 French bevel plate; a $24.00 Dresser for........ $16.50

Our special Dresser, 45 inches wide 24 inches deep, full swell front, 2 small and 2 large drawers, 24x30 inch French bevel plate, either oval or shaped; drawers finished inside; piano polish; can be had in golden oak, solid mahogany, curly birch or bird's-eye maple; a $33.00 Dresser for........ $25.00

Other style Dressers in all the different woods and finishes up to.... $440.00

Chiffoniers of golden oak, 40 inches wide, 6 drawers; $8.50 Chiffonier for $5.50

Chiffoniers, of golden oak, serpentine front, 20x16 oval plate; a $14.00 Chiffonier for........ $10.50

Our special Chiffonier, 32 inches wide, 20 inches deep, full swell front, French legs, piano finish, oval or shaped French bevel plate, in golden oak, solid mahogany, curly birch or bird's-eye maple; a $31.00 Chiffonier for........ $23.50

Other style Chiffoniers, with or without mirrors, in all the different woods and finishes, values up to $405.00, correspondingly reduced.

Extension Tables.

Extension Tables of golden oak, 44 inch round top, polish finish, 8 feet extension; $18.00 value for........ $14.00

Extension Tables of quartered oak, polish finish, pedestal base, claw feet, 8 ft. extension; a $33.00 value, for....... $27.00

Extension Tables of mahogany, 52 inch top, can be extended to 8 feet, finely polished; a $58.00 Extension Table for $49.00

Other style Extension Tables, in all the different woods and finishes, up to $150 each.

Chairs.

Dining Room Chairs of golden oak, quartered, polish finish, spring seat, in best quality leather; very handsome design; a $5.00 Dining Room Chair for.... $3.75

Armchair to match; a $10 value for $7.50

Dining Room Chair, mahogany polish finish, box seat of closely woven cane; a $7.00 Dining Room Chair for... $5.50

Armchair to match; $11.00 value for $9.50

Mahogany Dining Chair, leather seat and back, handsomely carved, spring seat; a $9.00 Dining Room Chair for.... $7.50

Armchair to match; a $15.00 value for $12.00

Other styles in Dining Room Chairs up to........ $87.00

Dining Chairs; golden oak, quarter sawed, polish finish, French legs, claw feet, leather seat and back; full upholstered spring seat; value $9.50, at...... $7.25

Armchairs to match, $15.00 to $11.50

Serving Tables; golden oak, serpentine front, 2 drawers and shelf, French legs, $11.50 to $9.00

Continuation of the Great Sale of Fine Decorated Table China.

Fourth Floor.

More remarkable values of the kind that crowded our China Department last week are offered here to-day. The following items suggest the scope of this sale:—

Haviland Limoges fine China Dinner Sets, richly decorated with flowers, stippled gold handles, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three platters; a $30.00 value for........ $19.50

Austrian China Dinner Sets, 100 pieces, including soup tureen and three meat dishes, all richly decorated in blue or pink, every piece perfect; a $22.00 value for $12.75

English decorated China Set, 100 pieces, blue underglaze decoration; value $16.50 $10.75

300 fine Austrian China Salad Bowls, decorated with blue or pink flowers; value 75, at........ .39

200 fine China Fruit Bowls, large size; value $1.50........ .65

1,000 fine decorated China Ice Cream Saucers; value $3.50 dozen, each...... .16

300 fine decorated China Ice Cream Trays, 3 designs; value $2.50..... $1.25

500 Syrup Jugs and Plates, very rich decorations; value $1.75........ .50

300 Mayonnaise Bowls and Plates, rich color and gold decorations; value $1.30, piece........ .50

500 dozen Tea Cups and Saucers, very rich color and gold decorations; value $15.00 dozen, piece........ .55

1,300 Bouillon Cups and Saucers, very rich decorations; value $15.00 dozen, piece... .55

350 Oatmeal Sets, pitcher, saucer and plate; value $1.50, set........ .69

300 Chocolate Pots, richly decorated; value $1.75........ .85

250 Cracker Jars, assorted decorations; value $1.75 and $2.00........ .85

1,000 fine Plates, in the old Royal Vienna decorated effects, maroon or green ground, mythological subjects; value $12.00 dozen, each........ .50

300 Comb and Brush Trays, two decorations; value 60c., each........ .25

50 Cobalt Blue Bath Sets, soap dish, mug and brush vase, richly decorated; value $3.00 set........ $1.15

500 Bath Room Sets, decorated; value $1.50, set........ .60

300 Austrian China Tea Sets, richly decorated with flowers and gold; value $8.50, set........ $5.50

Cut and Engraved Table Glassware.

Orders will be taken for 500 rich, deep cut Salad or Fruit Bowls, 8 inch, the very finest crystal; $5.00 value........ $2.95

These goods will be delivered within a week or ten days.

300 deep cut Sugars and Cream Sets; value $4.00 set, each........ $2.25

500 deep cut fancy Bon Bon Dishes; value $3.50, set........ $1.95

500 deep cut Oil or Vinegar Bottles; value $2.00........ .95

500 deep cut Decanters, pint size; value $2.50........ $1.50

300 Cut Glass Wine Decanters, with or without handles, quart size, special, each........ $2.55

MEXICO A FIELD FOR THE ARTIST

Many Subjects for Landscapists and Figure Painters.

Stunning Scenery of Lake Cuitzeo—Lack of Workmen in the Fine Arts—Beauty of Objects of Industrial Art.

The traveler from Acámbaro to Morelia, the capital of the State of Michoacan, may admire the strange ranks of the organ cactus, whose green, fluted columns form the palings of fences on a superb scale. He may have welcomed the artificial lakes for irrigation, dotted with wild duck, and cast an appreciative glance toward the hills that pass from green to stony grays and purples, as they rise one behind the other. But he catches his breath when the train suddenly opens up Lake Cuitzeo with its sedgy shores, its vast flooring of pale blue, its brownish islands, and the background of mighty hills. Lago Maggiore is not more beautiful and is far less varied.

Here and there on rocky points the large white pelican shines a snowy mass. As the train edges nearer the shore the giant crane gets up, and as its huge wings almost touch the water makes one think of the roc of Sinbad the Sailor. The rushes are alive with mallard and the little black coot; fishermen with seines and canoes form picturesque groups, as if they did not need to work for their living, but were amiably dawdling away the sunny hours for the benefit of those looking on. Presently a desert is traversed, dotted over with hummocks, each hummock having on its top a big pottery tray sunk in the clay to its brim. These are the salt works of Cuitzeo, and the trays on the mounds the evaporators of the salt water. Anything more Old World than this stretch of desolation along the border of an exquisite lake cannot be imagined. Here is a spot from which the Indians drew their salt long before the whites arrived, and it is said that in this region one often comes across their small pottery trays in places; they belong to a method of salt making scarcely more primitive than that which obtains here to-day.

In the endless variety of its scenery Mexico is a place that artists should visit. Fashion, the demand for European scenes and pictures, and the natural bent of a man to return to the place where he passed his salad years account for the eastward movement of our painters across the Atlantic. Did they but realize it, Mexico affords far more stimulus to those who yearn for a radical change of scenery. Mexico offers far more foreign, colorful, and surprising effects than Europe. And what is more, its climate permits work out of doors nearly every day in the year—a matter of importance to the student and the plein-airist.

The New York artist who appreciated these facts to the full, and for half a century remained true to his love of Mexico, was the late Frederick E. Church, painter of Niagara and "The Heart of the Andes." It was largely in Mexico that he made the studies which he amalgamated and brought synthetically together in that once famous picture, a painting over which Theodore Winthrop, soon to perish in the civil war, rhapsodized in a pamphlet nearly half a century ago. This lake of Cuitzeo and the smaller but not less beautiful lake of Patsquaro, further west in Michoacan, were prime favorites with Church whenever he returned to Mexico. And no wonder. In the foreground the fields are skirted with the great fleshy leafage of the tree cactus, the nopal, while the islands in the offing are green with the solid foliage of cypress and oak. The mountains behind Cuitzeo seem to be crowding up, trying to see their reflections in the wave, the one over the other's shoulder, and asking to have themselves set on canvas in all their marvelous shades of pale, yellowish green, of mauve and violet and dark, purplish blue.

Variety in Mexico extends not merely to the scenery, but to flowers and trees and birds and fish; one spot has a different fauna as well as a different flora from the other. The fish in Cuitzeo and the fishing canoes, for example, are different from those in Patsquaro. The latter has an almost transparent fish, from six inches to a foot in length, which the Indians sell in Morelia. Pelicans rarely visit Patsquaro, though the duck and sea gull are common to both. On Lake Patsquaro the Tarasco Indians have an odd custom of devoting Thursday to duck hunting; the way they hunt is eccentric.

Patsquaro is a very dream of beauty because of its rocky islets, its bold rocky shores to the west, its inimitable forest-clad mountains to the north, its purple hills far to the eastward. The Tarasco Indians thereabout are like Canton coolies in general cut of feature and in complexion, too. Their canoes are peculiar to Lake Patsquaro, made by hollowing a tree trunk, but leaving a high prow on which one man sits and rows with his back to the direction in which the boat moves, while the other rowers face him and paddle. But to return to the duck shooting. Smaller canoes are used; often single paddlers are seen. Each has a long reed spear, a trident with triple iron points, and a short spear-thrower. Paddling up to the ducks, which dislike to take the wing, the Indian suddenly rises in his canoe, shoots the spear from the spear-thrower, and starts to paddling. None too often does his throw succeed. The duck generally dives before the spear can reach it—but it is sure to come up again after a little, and there's the Indian! Another throw, another dive—after a while the poor creature gets so scared and tired that the spear arrives and the prey is bagged. Twenty or thirty canoes will join in these Thursday hunts, and drive the ducks gradually into some bay, where they cluster together and are more easily speared. It seems very hard work to us, but the Indians have any amount of time to spare, and, like all their race, follow up a piece of game until it is worn out.

The action of these Indians hurling their spears is fine; some good figure painter who also knows the trick of painting sunlight ought to immortalize the Tarasco of Lake Patsquaro at his primitive task in his primitive canoe, using his primitive spear. This object is the prototype of the fish spear of the Samoyeds, and of that curious weapon mentioned in the ancient ballads of Ireland, the gaebolg, with which Cuchulaind finishes the warriors who hold their own against him with every other tool of war. Messrs. George de Forest Brush, Couse, Sharpe of San Francisco, or any other painter who has studied the Indian might find these simple Tarascos worthy to be perpetuated in their present state before the changes introduced by railways and the telegraph shall have marred their picturesqueness.

In this region the Mexicans still use the old-fashioned thrashing floors, with low circular walls and stone or concrete floors, sometimes, in the rich haciendas, covered with a circular roof. The grain is scattered knee deep and herds of oxen or horses driven round and round the inclosure to separate the grain and at the same time chop up the straw with their hoofs. A scene like this on the smiling shores of Patsquaro, with the tall trees crowded full of blackbirds and other songsters, and the hacienda-hotel near by echoing with the cries of many caged mocking and other birds, is certainly as interesting as any that one can find in those parts of Europe where peasants are still peasants. To those who love color and a strongly original vein in pictures it may seem more attractive.

The conventions that limit the enjoyment of amateurs to pictures of a certain pattern and confine painters to scenes and groups of a certain kind have had full play in Mexico. Social as well as religious conditions have aided in sterilizing the remarkable latent talents of the Indians. Because in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries Spain still retained remains of artistic power, despite her treatment of the Moorish parts, where art was strong, Mexico City also had an early age of comparative richness in the production of art works.

Here was the earliest Academy of Fine Arts of the New World, under clerical guidance, to be sure, and calculated for the needs of the church. It was in the former church of San Juan Lateran, now surviving only in a delightful tiled dome. Hither came portrait and historical painters of some note before North America was colonized by Dutch, British, and French; here was evolved a goodly number of painters of religious pictures and portraits, of sculptors, too, and some of them were of Indian stock. About the end of our Revolution a secular art school sprang up under a Viceroy at the Mint. Then, under royal charter from King Charles III., the Academy of San Carlos took the place of the School of Engraving, located in the Mint. The troubles of the earlier decades of the last century ruined the Academy of San Carlos, and its place was taken by the existing School of the Fine Arts, which is called San Carlos still in the popular parlance.

The Escuela Nacional de Bellas Artes has not lacked support under Juarez and Diaz, and its home is a handsome building, but its influence on the arts of Mexico has been small. Some people think that government patronage has done more harm than good. Just now an attempt is being made to put some life in it by securing a Spanish director, and the time is well chosen, for Mexicans are becoming wealthier and better able than ever before to indulge the taste for the fine arts which belongs to them through their Indian perhaps more than their Spanish blood. It should be remembered, moreover, that the white population in the large cities is not by any means purely Spanish; for the German, Italian, and French admixtures are not to be overlooked. It may be doubted, however, if a School of Fine Arts closely connected with government can in usefulness ever take the place of organizations self-constituted by the artists and art-loving laymen.

With its increasing wealth and with the settlement in Mexico of North Americans and Europeans the situation as regards art has changed this much, that now there is a chance for artists to live. No other country offers such a variety of climate, such differences of atmosphere. At Jalapa there is the rainy, foggy climate, and to the westward on the high plateaus north of the Valley of Mexico there is the clear, dry, transparent air. In the Sierras, bordering the Pacific, the scenery is wild; terrific thunderstorms come on with great swiftness. Drop to the Tierra Caliente, on the Atlantic or Pacific side, or visit the Southern States of Chiapas and Campeche, and there you have the soft languid tropics, in sharp distinction from the bracing air of Sonora and Nuevo Léon in the north.

Why, it may be asked, do American painters go to Europe when Mexico is so easily reached, so cheap to live in, and so full of suggestion for the artist? The landscapes that Church tried to condense into a "Heart of the Andes," are there for landscapists who know their trade better than he—or, at any rate, whose methods are more acceptable to modern patrons. The life of the lower orders in the cities, the vachero on the savannahs of Vera Cruz, the Tarascos of Michoacan, the landed proprietor in his smart Chorro dress, the handsome Indian women of Tehuantepec, the charming little Mexican girls everywhere, are not yet painted and sculptured as they deserve. Few artists have found their way from the United States into Mexico and studied her people and landscape with the attention some of them give to Normandy and Brittany, to Holland and Venice, to Arizona and Southern California. There is no reason why they should not "discover" one or other State of Mexico as Church and F. Hopkinson Smith and Howard Russell Butler at times have discovered that land—and then hold an exhibition of their work in the Mexican capital. It might prove a profitable thing to do, and would be likely to rouse to emulation the painters there, who are now suffering from the apathy with which the Mexican public regards their work.

The wide gulf between the people and the ways of living in the two republics warrant the belief that an interchange of art work might be interesting. An exhibition in New York of painting and sculpture by Mexicans might be offset by one of North American figure and landscape subjects by our artists, shown in Mexico City. That must be in the future. For the present the country of the cactus, eagle, and serpent offers an inexhaustible field for artists. The church architecture is not easily overrated for quaintness and color, sometimes for grandeur. Some idea of it can be obtained, color alone excepted, from the magnificent work just published by Sylvester Baxter of Boston, whose édition de luxe on Mexican churches, with portfolios full of photographs of exteriors and interiors, is one of the books of the season. How his photographers managed to get such perfect views of the dusky interiors of these old churches may be known to members of the Camera Club, but to the mere layman it seems a marvel.

To the inquiring tourist who observes the modern pictures in the churches and visits the modern gallery in the National School of Fine Arts in Mexico City the country seems surprisingly barren of good workmen on canvas, yet it is a fact that the skill of the village potters, carpenters, weavers, lacemakers, matmakers, and silversmiths is remarkable. At Guadalajara the pottery, though very brittle, is famous for variety and ingenuity of design; at Uruapam the Indians crush a plant louse and make from it a lacquer with which to enamel wood and gourds, painting them with flowers, and often attaining fine results, although their designs have been harmed by the poor taste of the whites, who demand realistic flowers instead of the old Aztec conventional treatment. The graves yield beautiful pottery in many parts of Mexico. Copper is handled well in some villages of Michoacan. Where the serapes are still woven on the hand loom and the materials still dyed with vegetable dyes, they are delightful in color. A people so gifted in the production of objects of the arts and crafts have the best elements for workmen in the fine arts if they can be rescued from the hasty work of the machine and the use of raw mineral dyes. CHARLES DE KAY.

MURDERED TWO YEARS LATER.

Victim's Life Threatened During an Old Quarrel—The Mafia Suspected.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 1.—Murder believed to have been the outcome of a Mafia affair was committed here last night. Emil Paschek claimed the affair started two years ago, when he slapped the face of an Italian whom he knew only by the nickname of "Catfish." At that time Paschek, who was but nineteen years of age, said that threats had been made to kill him. More recently he had some trouble with another Italian, and he again heard, he said, that he would be made to suffer.

Paschek, in his ante-mortem statement, said that late last night he was on his way to his home on Dock Street, and when within a short distance from it he was met by two Italians. As they passed him they deliberately jostled him. He turned and started to walk away, but one of them shouted with an oath: "I'll kill you!"

This was followed by two shots, one of which took effect in the back. Paschek fled and ran to his home, and collapsed as he reached it. The police at once began a search for his assailants. Several Italians were brought before the injured man, but he could not identify any of them. The police believe the man escaped at once from Hackensack, or, confident in there being no means of identifying them, are going about their business freely.

Paschek died this evening, and his death removes about the only chance the police had of connecting any one with his murder, as they believe the only eyewitnesses were the two assailants and the victim himself.

THE CLEANING OF MANILA

Deadly Host of Smells Vanquished by American Army.

Forcing of Sanitation Upon the Filipino Largely Responsible for Insurrection—The Streets Pure and Clean at Last.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

MANILA, Dec. 20.—Kipling has told us that every city of the East has its own particular smell; he has told of the "Big Calcutta Stink," of the smell of decay and rotten marigold flowers of Benares; men say that in the early days of the American occupation of Manila there was a fierce and untamed stink that rioted unchecked and unreproached over the city and reached out into the surrounding country, but the United States Army has come very near to making a new record. So far as regards the streets of the city, there are now no more unpleasant smells than in the City of New York. It is true that there is practically no sewerage system in the older parts of the city, but there is a system of daily collection of sewage matter that has done wonders for sanitary conditions.

The military administration inaugurated these reforms, and the Filipinos were compelled to work on them; this they resented as oppression, and they still do resent it, although they were paid for their time at a rate much higher than they ever expected to get under the Spanish rule. This necessity of forcing the male population to work for the bettering of their sanitary condition was largely responsible for their hatred of American rule.

There is a story to the effect that a tramp was once brought to a hospital apparently suffering from an acute skin disease, the precise nature of which the doctors could not determine; as a preliminary measure, he was ordered to be washed, and the fact was then developed that the supposed skin disease was a suit of underwear that had been lost under the dirt. This is precisely what has occurred with regard to the streets of Manila.

There were, when the Americans first occupied this city, many paved streets, usually paved with large blocks of granite; these were lost under the carpet of sewage that had dried and accumulated for several years, and one could not say from appearances whether the streets were paved or not. This has been altered entirely, and the streets are almost as clean as the streets of New York under the lamented Col. Waring.

As a rule the streets of the Walled City are paved with these large granite blocks, and those streets not so paved are of macadam of tiles, some red brick and some of cement that has been lately put down and would do credit to Fifth Avenue, New York.

The native markets, which are open at the sides and covered with a roof of corrugated iron, are paved with the smoothest of cement; they are watched by sanitary Inspectors so constantly that no scrap of filth or refuse is ever allowed to remain on them. Every dwelling, and especially every hotel and public place, is provided with blanks to be filled out weekly by sanitary Inspectors, who make weekly visits and are expected to see to the observance of all sanitary measures. These cards are exhibited in some prominent place and show at all times when the sanitary Inspector has been around.

Perhaps the greatest drawback to the thorough cleanliness of the city lies in the fact that in nearly all the houses there are stables in the basement, under the living rooms. It is unavoidable that there should be stable odors in the living rooms.

The walls are usually of canvas, painted in distemper, often in really artistic designs, but usually the worse for the wear of generations of half-naked bodies, the renewing of the colors never being thought of in the ordinary house.

MEAT A RARE LUXURY.

In the native market are to be seen great quantities of the cheapest and most gaudy of American and German dress materials; there is a part of the market set apart for American meat, which is retailed to the natives in the most absurdly small portions. One small chop or a half-pound of stewing beef is about the limit for these natives of the working class. Their regular food is rice and fish, both of which are of very good quality.

The average native is getting more used to and more well disposed toward the American; to a great extent this is due to the close of the military rule and the adoption of a more tolerant attitude toward their idiosyncracies. But in view of this change there is apt to be injustice done to the military Government. The vast improvement made in this city could never have been made in the time without severity on the part of the military, and for their own protection as well as for the good of the Filipino they were forced to act in the promptest manner.

A glance into the interior of a Filipino hut is enough to settle the question whether he could be allowed to take his own time about cleaning house.

The Spanish idea of sanitation seems to have been to keep the food clean, to keep a certain portion of the house fairly clean, and to let the rest go. Even in the best society there was no objection to allowing the refuse from the kitchen being dumped just outside the window. Speaking of windows, I may remark that glass windows are decidedly the exception here; the panes are about three inches square, of a kind of sea shell, split into lamina as thin as a ten-cent piece. The effect is as though they were of glass, whitewashed. They are not beautiful, but they fill all requirements in this climate. The houses are also inhabited by lizards of the chameleon type, which are indispensable for the destruction of bugs and flies. The existence of stables under every house would result in flies to an unbearable extent but for these lizards. They also destroy mosquitos, and the large beetles, three inches in length, which also inhabit the house, aid in the same work; the mosquitoes are not any worse than in New York.

Another household scavenger is the "house snake," a large snake of the boa constructor type, which is relied on to destroy the rats. These snakes are not pets, and are seldom seen, as they live during the day in the walls and ceilings behind the cloth that is used in place of plaster. But they are welcomed by the people, for they are harmless to humans, and the rats are very destructive.

Ants also are very plentiful; so much so that I find scarcely any flowers grown, and am told that the ants destroy the seeds in the ground; the only flowers that are to be seen in the open are on bushes, and some of them are very beautiful. On the whole, however, there is very little attempt to make the garden surroundings beautiful.

RESPECT SHOWN THE FLAG.

There is a very effective exhibition of the improvement in the native sentiment with respect to the United States to be seen every evening in the Luneta, a place where the military bands play in the evening. The last number is always "The Star Spangled Banner," and it is the custom of all Americans to take off their hats and stand at attention during this number. In Manila the natives also remove their hats, and should one of them, either from ignorance or prejudice, fail to do so, he is very quickly reminded of his error, and compelled to remove his hat, not by the Americans present, but by some other Filipino. I do not think any American would say a word to a Filipino on the subject, and it is evident that the pressure is put on by the Filipinos themselves.

This is not so much so in the provinces, there being still a very bad feeling in many of the islands where military rule is still necessary. The ladrones claim to be actuated by patriotic motives in their depredations, but while it seems likely that they do really hate any rule that will stop the exercise of their profession of robbery, it can not be doubted that their objection to American rule is founded entirely, or almost entirely, on their desire for plunder, for they never molest civilians unless they think there is money in it. They are like some others, "for their own pocket every time."

In line with the present policy of the commission to stop everything that may be damaging to the prestige of the American, both personal prestige and National, there have been enacted within a few days laws providing for the deportation of undesirable Americans and for the total suppression of prizefighting or boxing of the class that has been practiced in Coney Island.

There have been exhibitions here of "boxing" by Americans that have drawn a very disreputable crowd, and tended to severely damage the respect in which the American is held by the Filipino.

If the American Civil Service Commission could pay a little more attention to the character of the men sent out and a little less to their attainments, it would do a great deal to improve the chances of a good understanding between the Filipino and the United States Government.

One can tell from the conduct of Filipinos to those who are polite to them that they are not used to being treated as well as we treat servants in the United States. It is true that they are idle and that they can only do their work in a shuffling manner, but they are paid accordingly and give a fair equivalent for the pay they get.

F. T.

LATIN-AMERICAN NOTES.

It is reported from Buenos Ayres that some 300 Russian families are preparing to emigrate from Argentina and return to their country, taking advantage of the offer made by the Russian Government to pay all the return passages applied for by families settled in the South American State in question. At the same time, it is reported from Rome that the Italian Emigration Department has advised people in the Province of Ferrara not to emigrate to Argentina until the conditions of labor are more favorable. During 1902, 32,990 emigrants departed from Argentina; last year there were 48,960 arrivals.

The Brazilian Government has authorized the construction of a telephone line between Rio de Janeiro and Santos. A strategic line of railway from Lorena to Campo de Jordao has just been inaugurated.

The Brazilian Minister of Finance has authorized the Bank of Bahia to issue gold certificates for the payment of import duties on depositing bonds of the Federal debt as a guarantee. The amount of the monthly emission is to be limited to one-third of the portion converted into gold at an exchange of 10¼ per milreis.

News comes from Rio de Janeiro that Senhor Annibal Velloso has been charged by his Government with the duty of representing Brazil before the Tribunal of Arbitration concerning the Guiana boundary question between that republic and Great Britain. Other diplomatic arrangements are as follows: Dr. Oliveira Lima, Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, has been appointed Minister of Brazil in Peru, Dr. Rego Barros has been named Minister at Brussels, and Senhor Goncalves Pereira, Brazilian Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of Brazil at Tokio. Besides these appointments the Jornal do Brazil announces a complete overhauling of the Consular service of the republic.

According to the latest publication of the Statistical Bureau of Uruguay, the population of the republic is 964,577, divided as follows: Montevideo, 278,665; Departments, 690,912.

The Uruguay Government has approved the statutes of two new enterprises—La Economica Telephone Company and La Frigorifica Meat Freezing Company. The former is represented by Senhors A. C. Mendez and M. J. Perez, and the latter by Señor J. Oivera Calamet, all parties being of Montevideo.

A special commission was appointed last year by the Argentine Government to study the principal causes of serious irregularities in the reception of the alcohol revenue, evidenced by the incongruity of results, comparing the quantity consumed throughout the republic, and indirectly known, with that which should be consumed according to the tax returns. The commission has just published a voluminous report on the subject. It estimates that the Government has lost something like $57,000,000 during the last three years in consequence of fraud facilitated by inefficient control. The commission declares the existing law to be defective, as well as the regulations for giving it effect.

The Minister of Agriculture of Argentina has ordered the Governors of the National Territories to send him statistics of the areas of land in their respective Territories planted with wheat, mani, tobacco, rice, and mandioc, respectively. The wool crop of this republic is said to be the largest in its history, and many foreign buyers have arrived in Buenos Ayres and Rosario.

The Brazilian Government has decided to prolong the Central Railway from a central point of the line at an expense of 600 contos of reis. The enterprise, it is said, will be of great satisfaction to the State of Minas Geraes.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

M. Adolf Deucher, who was recently elected President of Switzerland for the third time, is a member of the medical profession. He has been, successively, a member of the National Council and of the Federal Council. He has also served as head of nearly all the departments of State, but his principal work has been accomplished as chief of the Departments of Commerce, Industries, and Agriculture. M. Deucher has always taken a special interest in labor questions, and has obtained the confidence of the working classes by his method of dealing with them. His official salary is about $3,650.

According to the Land en Volk, which has just come from South Africa, the gold that was taken by the Boers on their evacuation of Pretoria was sent to Machadodorp under the care of the Boer Auditor and Treasurer General. Later it was taken to Europe to be coined, and part of the money was from time to time sent to South Africa for the use of the Boer army. A considerable quantity was also absorbed by the journeys made by the Boer deputations in Europe to America and the different countries of Europe, while a fair quantity went to the press. Should an account of the money be required, concludes the journal, it could no doubt be furnished by the Boer leaders.

M. Gauthier de Clagny, French Deputy for the Seine-et-Oise, has written a letter to M. Combes, the Prime Minister, in which he declares false the report that important financial personages have refused to advance 1,500,000,000f., which the Government requires in order to meet the deficit in the budget, unless the present Ministry gives way to one which will inspire greater confidence among business men.

Mme. de Thèbes, the Parisian palmist and prophetess, who was sometimes consulted by Alexandre Dumas, fils, predicts that the present year will be a bad one. Many fatalities will happen, especially in France. The year, she says, is under the sinister influence of the number 13, which is brought about by adding the figures 1, 9, 0, and 3. Strong and energetic nations, it is remarked, may triumph over the evil spell of the number 13, but France has become too feeble and anaemic for such a struggle. Mme. de Thèbes, however, refuses to believe that France is now in the year 1903. For her the new year only begins on March 21, so that France is safe until that date has been passed.

The Prussian Minister of the Interior has just issued a regulation permitting women to be present at political meetings of a festive character, soirées, balls, and the like. Formerly they have only been allowed to be present at ordinary political meetings, provided they took no part in the proceedings.

The commission appointed by the Russian Government for the construction of a new port for St. Petersburg will obtain the money by a special loan, the interest and redemption of which will be covered by the dues derived from the port. The entire expense of rebuilding the port of the Russian capital, with harbors twenty-eight feet deep, and with large quays and warehouses, will be, according to the plans last drawn up, about $3,000,000. It is proposed to call the new port after Peter the Great.

The Goncourt Academy, in Paris, has been declared by the Council of State to be open for public use. This society was founded by the brothers Jules and Edmond de Goncourt for the purpose of encouraging literature and to give assistance to men of letters. It consists of ten members, seven of whom were selected by the founders, the remaining three being elected by the others. The members are MM. Huysmans, Octave Mirabeau, J. Rosny, H. Rosny, Léon Hennique, and Paul and Victor Margueritte, all of whom, together with the late Alphonse Daudet, were selected by the Goncourts; in addition to these, seven members have elected MM. Bourges, Léon Daudet, and Lucien Descaves.

The unusual tranquillity which has recently obtained in Southern Italy was rudely disturbed the other day by a demonstration on the part of the inhabitants of Castellana, in the neighborhood of Putignano, demanding the total suppression of the customs duties. Several thousand soldiers were dispatched to the district from the Port of Bari. The affair is of some importance as showing that the people in the South are beginning to realize that they are not equally taxed with those of the Northern municipalities.

La Lombardia of Milan, while declaring that it has the highest authority for stating that King Edward will visit Rome next Autumn, announces that it has equal authority for saying that King Victor Emmanuel, accompanied by Signori Zanardelli and Prinetti, will visit London some time during the second half of next June.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, FitzSimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens; T. J. Noonan, cloths; Victoria Hotel.

"Fair, The," El Paso, Texas; J. M. Cannon, ladies' and men's furnishing goods, clothing and infants' wear; Gilsey House.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. C. C. Condon, millinery; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; H. L. Ware, domestics, linings, linens, and white goods; 55 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Connell, M. J., Company, Butte Mont.; W. D. Horgan, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Solomon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Fahy, dry goods; 66 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hennessy, D. J., Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; M. F. Ridmond, crockery; 621 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.

Loveman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; L. Loeb, notions and furnishing goods; 51 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Harris-Emery-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. A. Lehman, cloaks and suits; Miss Kate Ford, millinery; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. A. Sanger, dry goods; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Imperial.

Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Arthur, domestics, dress goods, and silks; J. G. Walker, ladies' and infants' wear; W. C. Paton, sporting goods; Criterion Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods, muslin underwear, and corsets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Ellasberg Brothers, Selma Ala.; E. D. Ellasberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Ellasberg Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; A. Ellasberg, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Ackerman, millinery and ribbons; H. Steiner, dry goods; 14 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Wallace Brothers Company, Statesville, N. C.; I. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Albrecht, William H., & Co., Terre Haute, Ind.; W. Albrecht, Jr., dry goods; W. Gerber, cloaks, suits, and waists; Herald Square Hotel.

Mohler, Albenberg, & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; E. Mohler, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, Herman, Louisville, Ky.; W. Newburger, furnishing goods and boys' clothing; H. J. Gutman, dry goods; 568 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; W. L. Ledger, notions, trimmings, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel; J. S. Marsden, furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shortenberg, dry goods; 52 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Herzog, L., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Herzog, dry goods; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; O. H. Stafford, silks; 487 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; I. Rothstein, china and crockery; 443 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; S. Hirshberg, notions; 9 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Ames, carpets; 104 Worth Street.

Lewis, A. J., & Son, Denver, Col.; P. P. Brehm, curtains; J. Woodley, domestics; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre; A. F. Pohlman, silverware; Herald Square Hotel.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 56 Worth Street.

Eiseman Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; B. Eiseman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; L. Eiseman, clothing; Hoffman House.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Hall, silks; 115 Worth Street.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. S. Young, domestics; Hotel Manhattan.

Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Wash.; E. Crosby, dress goods, silks; 260 West Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. S. Strauss, millinery and ribbons; Miss E. Borck, millinery; 458 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. Strauss, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. H. Probst, domestics; 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Kann, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

Fahy-Shantz Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. B. Shantz, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Stewart Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; Z. Offutt, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, cloaks; R. Schmitz, Jr., woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

McCabe, L. S., & Co., Rock Island, Ill.; W. M. Reck, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss I. Bruchheimer, fancy goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Rice, J. H., & Friedman Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Friedman, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Root, L. B., Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; C. J. Root, dry goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Kuh, Nathan & Fischer Company, Chicago, Ill.; T. Kuh, dry goods; Miss M. Koapke, fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; R. Davidson, dry goods; 453 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Goll, domestics, linens, and dress goods; J. H. Goll, dry goods; E. A. Imbush, dry goods; 27 Franklin Street; Hotel Imperial.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—J. F. Maynard, Utica; Col. Isaac Elwood, Chicago; R. W. Patterson, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Judge D. Cady Herrick, Albany; Ethan I. Dodds, Pittsburg; A. B. Harlow, Pittsburg; Andrew F. Fulton, Minneapolis; W. H. Kelley, London.

IMPERIAL—W. F. Luke, Aberdeen, S. D.; James Fleming, London; C. G. Hubbard, Valdez, Alaska.

MANHATTAN—Judge J. H. Flint, Boston; Hon J. Arnold, Chicago; J. Ryner-Jones, London.

PLAZA—Alfonso Sancho, Puerto Sta Marie, Spain.

SAVOY—S. A. Aronson, Chicago; S. J. Oppenheimer, Cincinnati; S. S. Einstein, Cincinnati.

NETHERLAND—W. E. Baledrin, Milano, Italy; Frederick Bode, Chicago; W. C. Farrington, New Orleans; A. S. Gutierrez, Saint Paul.

GRAND—W. J. Pittman, Richmond.

HOFFMAN—John D. Randolph, Columbus, Ohio; M. McCaul Watson, Glasgow; R. W. McCreary, Aiken, S. C.; W. C. Crosier, Chicago.

FIFTH AVENUE—B. C. Kinsbury, Spokane; J. Arrangois, Mexico; P. M. de Paro, Mexico.

VICTORIA—J. F. Strong, Saint Paul; W. D. Horgan, Butte, Montana.

ALBEMARLE—H. C. Bannard, Chicago; S. F. Emmons, United States Geological Explorations, Washington.

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Our entire stock of Vienna and Cloisonne enamels and ivories has been marked at the greatest price cuts ever known, in order to make quick sales.

The collection comprises clocks, vases, candlesticks, miniature furniture and various other beautiful pieces much in demand by art connoisseurs.

Our original prices were about half what other dealers charge, so that these extra reductions make possible the most wonderful values ever offered.

All those that formerly sold for	Placed on sale to-day at	All those that formerly sold for	Placed on sale to-day at
$1.50	98c	$12 to $12.75	$8.50
$1.95 to $2.95	$1.45	$13.50 to $16.50	$9.50
$3.00	$1.95	$17.50 to $20	$12.50
$4.50 to $5.00	$2.95	$22 to $25	$16.00
$5.25 to $5.75	$3.75	$29	$19.00
$6.50 to $7.50	$4.75	$39	$25.00
$8 to $8.50	$5.75	$75	$45.00
$8.95 to $10	$6.50		

Cloisonne Enamels.

In this lot there are candlesticks, calendars, paper cutters, blotters, stamp boxes, ink stands, vases, trays and letter racks.

All those that formerly sold for	Placed on sale to-day at	All those that formerly sold for	Placed on sale to-day at
59c	39c	$6.98 to $8	$4.50
75c to $1.19	59c	$10.50 to $12	$6.95
$1.35 to $1.95	98c	$13 to $15	$8.95
$2.50 to $2.75	$1.49	$16.50 to $19	$10.95
$3 to $3.50	$1.95	$22 to $25	$12.95
$2.95 to $4.75	$2.95	$29	$19.00
$4.85 to $5.50	$3.50	$59	$35.00
$5.75 to $6.75	$3.95		

Persian Lamb Coats.

Lot No. 1. 12—Beautiful Persian lamb coats, latest style, dip front; values up to $85. Your choice, $39

Lot No. 2. 7—Persian lamb coats, fine quality; values up to $110. Your choice, $59

Lot No. 3. 4—Beautiful Leipsic dye Persian lamb coats, values up to $135. Your choice, $69

Lot No. 4. 6—Beautiful Persian lamb coats, finest quality Leipsic dye; values up to $175. Your choice, $85

Lot No. 5. 4—Handsome Persian lamb coats, with large collar and revers of Eastern Mink or Chinchilla; values up to $100. Your choice, $55

Sealskin Coats.

Lot No. 1. 6—Handsome sealskin coats, best London dye; values up to $200. Your choice, $95

Lot No. 2. 4—Very handsome sealskin coats, best London dye; values up to $250. Your choice, $125

Lot No. 3. 5—Finest sealskin coats, best London dye; values up to $300. Your choice, $139

Foulard Silk 29c. Yd.

Handsome printed Foulard Silks, in exquisite colorings and designs; all the newest effects for 1903. All pure silk; and a most excellent quality; 23 inches wide. No mail orders filled.

Nainsook 8c. Yd.

Remnants in lengths of from two to six yards; fine soft quality, not a yard in the lot worth less than 15c. There is also a large quantity of fine lawn offered at the same price.

Men's Shoes $1.90.

Worth $3.50—Box calf; Goodyear welt soles; all the most correct styles; double and single soles; all sizes.

Women's Shoes $1.90.

The "Peerless" Shoes; worth $3.50—of finest vici kid; lace and button; light and heavy soles; street and dress styles; Cuban heels; all sizes.

Albatross 19c. Yd.

Another lot of this popular fabric, in cream, ciel, pink, black, rose, Nile, gray, reseda, royal, navy, cadet and cardinal. Just the material for ideal evening gowns or smart separate waists.

Wash Silks 33c. Yd.

Dainty Japanese wash silks in all the newest and most charming effects for 1903. Some of the colorings are pink, blue, Nile, tan and plain white. This very same grade is selling elsewhere at from 40c. to 50c. a yard.

Houseware Specials.

Clothes Hamper, made of whole willows, 99c
Palm Leaf Knife Basket, 22c
Kramer's Extra Heavy Oval Shaped Wash Boiler, copper bottom, No. 7, $1.13
No. 8, $1.24
Heavy Polished Tin Douche Pan, 39c
Bissels Standard Carpet Sweeper, $1.39
Imported Polished Wood Salt Box, 10c
China Salt Box, 16c
Large Size Bottle of Peerless Furniture Polish, 8c
Small Size Japanned Sheet Iron Coal Hod, 10c
Monitor Filter Coffee Pots, extra quality, fully nickel plated, 1 qt. size, 63c
2 qt. size, 74c
(Usually sold under another name at double the price.)
3½ lb. size Tea, Coffee and Sugar Canisters, 9c
7 lb. size Canisters Stenciled Coffee, Sugar or Flour, 12c

Good Grocery Items.

These prices good for to-day and to-morrow:

Smoked Tongues, well smoked and trimmed, best quality, per lb., 12c
Tomatoes, fancy Jerseys, red ripe, not more than 2 dozen to a customer, big cans, 9c
Our 50c. Mixed Tea, Oolong or English Breakfast, per lb., 35c
French Sardines, ¼-lb. cans, 7c
California Prunes, plump, meaty, 5 lbs., 18c
Evaporated Peaches or Apricots, per lb., 10c
Java and Mocha Coffee, very fine, bean or ground, per lb., 21c
Our 29c. Java and Mocha Coffee, per lb., 24c
California Canned Fruits, at less than wholesale, from the most reliable packers. All big cans.
Green Gages, can, 13c., 16c., 21c
Apricots, can, 14c., 18c., 24c
White Cherries, can, 20c., 26c., 32c
Sunnyside Catsup, pints, 8c
Seeded Raisins, best, 1-lb. cartons, 10c
Fairbank's Tar Bath Soap, a 5c cake 3c

BLOOMINGDALE BROS. 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

BLOOMINGDALE BROS., 3d Avenue, 59th and 60th Streets.

JANUARY GAINS.

The New York Times printed 519,787 agate lines of advertising in January, 1903, and made a greater gain, compared with the same month last year, than any other New York morning newspaper.

GAIN OVER JANUARY, 1902.		
THE NEW YORK TIMES,	94,349	agate lines gain.
Second morning newspaper	85,276	" " "
Third " "	53,939	" " "
Fourth " "	44,639	" "
Fifth " "	6,497	" "
Sixth " "	5,305	" "
Seventh " "	4,128	" " "

AN AVERAGE GAIN OF TEN COLUMNS PER DAY

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MISS CLARA BARTON WRITES TO MR. ROOSEVELT

Intimates He Has Been Misinformed Concerning the Red Cross.

Explains How President and Cabinet Became Board of Consultation—Treasurer Flather's Resignation.

Miss Clara Barton has written a letter to President Roosevelt, in which she takes pains to explain that she believes him to be misinformed in regard to the American Red Cross, of which she is the President.

Early in the new year Miss Barton received a letter from Secretary Cortelyou stating that the President had received a communication from certain members of the American Red Cross, including ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, ex-Secretary of the Navy Hilary A. Herbert, Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Thomas F. Walsh, Simon Wolf, J. Ellen Foster, Miss Boardman, and others, with what purported to be a copy of the by-laws of the Red Cross.

The President, Mr. Cortelyou said, had been further informed that the Treasurer, W. J. Flather, had resigned on account of dissatisfaction with what had been alleged to be the loose and improper arrangements for securing the needed accountability for and supervision of the disbursements of money furnished in times of exigency to the Red Cross by the charitable public. Miss Barton was requested to publicly announce that the President and his Cabinet could not act as a Board of Consultation of the American Red Cross, as the by-laws indicated was the case.

Miss Barton replied that she would, with his permission, see him at the earliest date at which she could be released from her engagements.

Miss Barton gave out for publication last night a letter from W. J. Flather, in which he states that he resigned the Treasurership owing to a press of private business. She also gave out the following letter which she has sent to Washington by private messenger:

"49 East Fifty-eighth Street, New York,
"January 27, 1903.

"To the President of the United States:

"Most Honored President: Having received your commands from the hand nearest your own, which should be regarded as from yourself, it is perhaps temerity to address even a word beyond the reply given that messenger; but recalling the adage that great generosity attends great power, I trust to your clemency if this be an act of trespass.

"The Red Cross having been the result of an international treaty, accepted through the Executive Department and not by Congressional action, it seems indispensable that this distinguished department act as counselor of the body created to represent the treaty, if such counsel were required.

"Article IV. of the first Constitution of the American Red Cross, 1881, reads as follows:

"'The officers of this association shall consist of a President, First Vice President, other Vice Presidents, not to exceed one for each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia; a Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Board—a board for consultation, which shall consist of the following officers of the United States Government, viz., the President and his Cabinet, General of the Army, Surgeon General, Adjutant General, and Judge Advocate General, and such other officers as may hereafter be deemed necessary.'

"This provision was fully indorsed and accepted by President Arthur, his entire Cabinet, and all other officers named in the Constitution, and as an open guarantee of good faith were placed as the leading lines of official appointments on all paper issued by the organization from that time to the present.

"Every Administration has been duly and personally consulted and cordial co-operation assured. The existing Administration through its great-souled, genial head, perhaps the most warmly of all, for both had the greater need of each.

"Mr. Cleveland, our only surviving past President, will not have forgotten the cordial relations, never interrupted.

"It would seem that in continuing those time-honored relations there existed no usurpation of power on the part of the organization, and the idea of the assumption of authority could have presented itself only to such of its members as were new to its records and unacquainted with its history.

"I recite these facts to you, Mr. President, as an earnest that neither was usurpation practiced nor discourtesy intended in the late needed changes of the articles of the organization.

"For twenty years this Red Cross work, so small at first—a mere spark—has grown up under our hands, until its welcome blaze lighted the footsteps of relief for an entire and direful contest of nations, and of which none better than your honored self know the hardships or the needs; or can better judge if this body of relief were aggressive in its conduct, imperious or unjust in its demands, or its President assumed unwonted or unauthorized power or manifested love of distinction, pride of place, or greed of spoil.

"Great trials test characteristics. The fundamental principle of good citizenship is willing acquiescence. The foundation on which all good government rests is faithful conformity to its laws. All of these great principles are expressed in unquestioned obedience to its rulers.

"Thus, Mr. President, if in the continuing of your honored name and that of your Cabinet in our administration of the Red Cross under its treaty, I have committed an error so grave as to merit a reprimand and be required to make an open denial before the world of the privileges I have assumed, the powers I have usurped, the disrespect shown the honored heads of the nation, and my unavoidable and deep humiliation thereat, I shall prove my good citizenship by exact and willing conformity with, and obedience to the command by the publication of your honored letter, and such replies as I have been able to make, in order that no misunderstanding of your relations can possibly occur.

"Relying upon the ready acceptance of each appointment, the indorsement and co-operation of every honored head of our Nation for a score of years, and remembering more tenderly the cordial handgrasp that welcomed us into the present Administration in its beginning, and—so silently and reverently the vacant place had been supplied—that among many cares and much grief the courtesy of your high permission had been overlooked.

"For this error, my honored President, I earnestly beg your gracious pardon.

"I will, with your permission, take the liberty of publishing with this the letter of resignation of our late Treasurer, Mr. William J. Flather, whose subsequent relations with me have been most cordial, and who names no dissatisfaction.

"Trusting that these concessions, faithfully submitted, may prove a sufficient notice and guarantee to the public of the disconnection which you desire from the organization which I have so long had the pain to conduct, I have the honor to subscribe myself.

"Your obedient countrywoman,
"CLARA BARTON."

RED CROSS RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Formed During War with Spain, and Acted Independently of the American National Red Cross.

John P. Faure, who was Secretary of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee during the Spanish-American war, was questioned last night concerning rumors of dissatisfaction with the management of moneys handled by the American National Red Cross. He explained that the Relief Committee had no official connection with this organization.

"Acting on the initiative of the trustees of the New York Red Cross Hospital, of whom I was one," he said, "there was created in New York City the American National Red Cross Relief Committee, of which, at a meeting at the Manhattan Hotel on May 3, 1898, Bishop Potter was elected President, Alexander E. Orr and William D. Wardwell, Vice Presidents; F. D. Tappen, Treasurer, and myself Secretary.

"We organized nearly sixty auxiliaries in various parts of the country, and we collected about $325,000, all of which passed through my hands first as Secretary. The funds were forwarded daily by me to Mr. Tappen, who signed each receipt personally. These receipts were then sent by me to the donors from the Secretary's office.

"This money was expended quite independently of the national organization of which Miss Barton is President, under the direction of Cleveland H. Dodge, who acted as purchasing agent. When the work was over the accounts of the American National Red Cross Relief Committee—the New York organization—were audited by the Superintendent of the New York Clearing House, and found absolutely correct."

In May, 1898, efforts were made to have the New York Relief Committee join the American National Red Cross, but after meetings noted in the daily papers at the time, it was resolved by the New Yorkers to act independently.

WANTED FOR FORGED CHECKS.

Electric Motor and Equipment Official Gone Nearly a Month.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 1.—Edwin J. McAllister, who for the past four years has been the manager of the sign and decorative department of the Electric Motor and Equipment Company at 13 and 15 Beaver Street, is wanted by the New York authorities for obtaining about $2,700 from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company by means of checks, upon which, it is alleged, he forged the signatures of President A. D. Page and Secretary-Treasurer Sylvester H. M. Agens of the Electric Motor and Equipment Company.

McAllister has been missing from the city since Jan. 4. Just before that date he presented two bogus credentials of authority, and opened an account with the United States Mortgage and Trust Company in the name of the Electric Motor and Equipment Company, at the same time depositing a Government draft for $2,733. He gave the New York bank copies of the signatures of the President and Treasurer of the Newark concern, also a letter accepting the trust company's terms. These, it is now charged, have proved to be forgeries.

After depositing the money McAllister visited the New York bank Monday, Jan. 5, and presented what seemed to be a properly signed check, drawing out almost the entire amount. At the same time he deposited a check for $1,000 drawn on a Newark bank, which was not drawn against and will be returned to the Newark bank.

McAllister is about thirty-two years of age, and lived with his wife and two children at 151 Delavan Avenue. His wife and children are with friends in this city, but expect to leave soon for Battle Creek, Mich., Mrs. McAllister's home.

The missing man was engaged in arranging large electric light signs for the Newark concern in various parts of the country. He also arranged the electrical devices on the United States cruisers Baltimore and Boston while they lay in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

VESSEL ABANDONED BY CREW.

Schooner Lyman M. Law Found Riding Comfortably Four Miles Off Shore with Not a Man on Board.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Feb. 1.—The life-savers of the Pamet River station, just above Highland Light, would very much like to know the whereabouts of the crew of the schooner Lyman M. Law of New Haven, Philadelphia for Boston, and their reasons for hurriedly leaving the vessel, which the life-savers found to-day anchored four miles off the station, in apparently good condition. The schooner is now in Provincetown Harbor, where the Portland steamer North Star towed her this afternoon.

The Law anchored about four miles off the Pamet River station during the night, but no signals of distress were made, and when she was discovered this morning the life-savers paid little attention to her until it was seen that she was making no effort to get under way.

Capt. Bowley, with his Pamet River crew, then started to board the vessel. On getting aboard they found the deck strewn with the personal effects of the crew, showing that their departure had been particularly hasty. Everything else on deck looked all right, and the boarders were further astonished to find but five feet of water in the hold. The fires were out in the boilers of the donkey engines, and when the pumps were tried they soon choked.

The life-savers had not been aboard very long before the steamer North Star was sighted, and towed the Law into Provincetown Harbor, where she was left in charge of the life-savers.

STRANGE REASON FOR SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Workwoman Dreaded to Pass Through an East Side Locality of Manhattan and Took Poison.

Dread of having to pass through an east side locality of Manhattan while on her way to and from work in a new factory her employers were to move into to-day was the peculiar reason given yesterday for the suicide of Miss Annie E. Palmer, twenty-five years of age, who lived with her mother and two sisters at 898 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Miss Palmer was employed as a cutter in the works of the Butterick Pattern Company, on Throop Avenue, Brooklyn. She had worked there for several years. Recently the company announced its intention of moving from Brooklyn to a new factory on the east side of Manhattan. The announcement troubled Miss Palmer.

She had read and heard a great deal about the east side, and it was said that she had the impression that it would not be a pleasant or safe place for her to pass through, and that she brooded over the matter. She felt, however, that she could not afford to sacrifice her position with the company to her fears, and so found herself in a situation which distressed her.

Saturday was the last day of work in the factory in Brooklyn, and when Miss Palmer left to go home in the afternoon she had not settled with herself whether she would go to the new shop in Manhattan this morning. She was very despondent when she reached home, and after supper she had a long talk with her mother about the problem that was troubling her.

Mrs. Palmer sought to cheer her daughter and drive away her fears, but with little success. Miss Palmer went to her room and a short time later she was found there unconscious from the effects of a quantity of carbolic acid that she had taken. She died before a physician arrived.

BAPTIST WON THE CAMEL RACE.

New Jersey Clergyman Reached Nearest Pyramid from the Sphinx Half a Dozen Lengths Ahead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 1.—The Rev. Linn E. Wheeler of the First Baptist Church of this city, who recently returned from a trip to Egypt and Palestine, tells of a time during that journey when his sporting proclivities got the better of him.

It happened in Egypt where the reverend gentleman and three companions were viewing the Sphinx. Each was mounted on a camel, and one of the party, an old campaigner, suggested a race. The clergyman demurred at first, but finally caught the fever and started off. The course was straightway, from the Sphinx to the nearest pyramid, and the Baptist preacher from New Jersey won by half a dozen lengths.

URGED FOR GRAND ARMY HEAD.

New England Movement for Major Cushman of East Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 1.—A movement has been started in the New England States for the election of Major Austin S. Cushman of East Orange as Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the annual encampment in San Francisco next October.

Major Cushman at one time was Department Commander of Massachusetts, and while acting in that capacity issued an order which prohibits the bringing of political matters into Grand Army meetings. For several years he was a lawyer in Washington and served upon a number of admiralty commissions. He was a clerk in the War Department during the Polk Administration and private secretary to President Fillmore in 1852. He recently moved to East Orange.

HEBREW INSTITUTE'S WORK

Not Room Enough at Present for All Applicants.

Success of the Institution Indicated in the Reports for the Past Year—The Latest Undertaking.

The question whether or not only graduates of the public schools should be admitted to the Hebrew Technical Institute was discussed at the nineteenth annual meeting of the officers and patrons of the school at 36 Stuyvesant Street yesterday morning.

The subject was brought up by Isidor Straus after President Joseph B. Bloomingdale and the Principal, in their reports, had referred to the fact that the applications for admission to the institute were in excess of the number of pupils that could be admitted. The suggestion had been added that the standard of requirements for admission should be heightened, and it was in emphasizing this point that Mr. Straus said:

"I would merely wish to throw out the hint for consideration as to whether or not it might not perhaps be better to admit only graduates of the public schools."

Prof. Loeb, in explaining why it had not been considered advisable to admit only graduates of the public schools, said:

"We have now a number of students who are graduates of the public schools. They are, as a rule, nineteen years old or over. It was, as I understand it, one of the chief objects of the men who founded the institute to make young men capable for the practical battle of life as soon as possible—that is to say, as early as it is morally right for them to do so. The earliest age at which students can be admitted, after passing the physical and mental examinations, is thirteen years."

The success of the class in tool making and mechanical drawing was described by S. Morrill Banner. He summed up in these words:

"The work is now in operation on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings. The attendance is good, the spirit manifested very gratifying, and we think we are justified in promising to the Board of Directors and members of the institute that this departure will be far-reaching in its beneficial effects to the community and to the institute. Unless all signs fail, we are filling a want long felt in the community. We are giving to each man, without regard to sect or creed, the opportunity to broaden himself in his work, and to raise himself from the mediocrity of the average mechanic to the highest and broadest attainments possible in his craft."

In speaking of the work of the institute, President Bloomingdale said in part:

"I believe I am safe in hazarding the opinion that never before in its history has the Hebrew Technical Institute so nearly fulfilled the ideals of its founders as during the past year. It is only during this period that we have begun to realize what great and lasting benefits have been conferred upon the institute by our noble benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Steinam, in founding the Lucas A Steinam School of Metal Working. It is no exaggeration to say that the additional facilities which the splendid building has placed at our disposal have given an impetus to the efforts, not only to our pupils and our teachers, but to your Board of Directors as well."

The Principal's report showed the present enrollment of the institute to be 211; the average daily attendance 200. In attendance are 14 pupils who are wards of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, and 5 from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society. It was the opinion, expressed in several of the reports, that the representation from these institutions in the institute should be larger. In the classification of nationalities of the pupils in the institute Americans head the list with 62 per cent., followed by Russians, 19 per cent.; Austrians, 10 per cent.; Germans, 2 per cent.; Hungarians, 2 per cent.; Poles, 1 per cent.; Roumanians, 2 per cent.; English, 1 per cent.; other countries, 1 per cent. During the year donations toward carrying on the work amounted to $16,550.

The following-named Directors were elected to serve for three years: S. Morrill Banner, Benjamin Guggenheim, Mrs. Ludwig Dreyfuss, Gustave Eckstein, Louis Kahn, Abraham Steinam, and Samuel Fleischman; for two years, Mrs. George L. Beer. Julius Bien, who resigned from active connection with the Board of Directors, was elected as an Honorary Vice President. The members of the executive staff of the institute were thanked for the interest they have taken in the work during the past year, the motion having been made by Isidor Straus and seconded by Isaac Wallach.

POLICE EXTORTION STORIES.

Inspector Walsh Investigating Complaints of Attempted "Shaking Down" in the Tenderloin.

Acting Inspector Walsh, who recently left the Tenderloin Police Station in which Capt. Miles O'Reilly was installed as his successor, is investigating stories of "shaking down" in the district. The probity of Capt. O'Reilly is not questioned, but stories have been told to the Acting Inspector of men representing themselves as from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, visiting alleged poolrooms and other places and asking for money, and of women claiming policemen had demanded money of them.

The only specific complaint so far is against Policeman Frank Riley, made by Mrs. Ednuth Morell, who keeps a boarding house on West Twenty-fourth Street. She says Riley tried to collect money of her. She complained of him in the station house on Saturday, charged he had tried to get money from her and $2 each from boarders as they entered her home, and picked him out of twenty-five men as the culprit. She told her story again to Capt. O'Reilly last night, and he advised her to go to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station and see Inspector Walsh.

Nettie Smith of 122 West Thirty-first Street called at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station Wednesday and told Sergt. Sweeney that a policeman, short, thickset, with long, flowing mustache, ought to have a complaint made against him. Sweeney says the woman, he understood, wanted to complain against the policeman for annoying her, but she says she told the Sergeant the policeman had informed her she could not continue her business unless she paid. She has a boarding house and restaurant.

Patrick Roche, manager of the Rosamore Hotel, says a man representing himself as coming from Capt. O'Reilly, called on him a few days ago, and after talking to him awhile, said he simply wanted to be acquainted with him, and left. Roche says he does not know what to make of the visit.

Neither Acting Inspector Walsh nor Capt. O'Reilly will talk of the investigation.

THE PLAGUE IN MEXICO.

Government Believes It Came to the Country from San Francisco.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—The Government has been investigating how bubonic plague came to be introduced into Mazatlan, and it appears probable that it came by the steamer Curasao, proceeding from San Francisco.

It is probable that the Foreign Relations Department here may make representations to the United States in view of the great loss inflicted on the leading west coast port.

Amzi L. Barber's New Yacht Launched.

The new steam yacht Lorina, which Ramage & Ferguson of Leith, Scotland, are building for Amzi L. Barber of this city, was launched on Jan. 14. The vessel is from designs by Cox & King of London, and is said to be one of the finest yachts ever constructed abroad for an American.

The Lorina will be nearly 300 feet over all and 253 feet on the water line, while her moulded breadth is 33 feet 3 inches. In ordinary working her aggregate horse power will be 3,200, and the revolutions will be 380 for the centre shaft and 750 for each of the outer.

To Rebuild Orange Valley Factory.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 1.—F. Berg & Co., hat manufacturers, have given out the contract for new factory buildings to replace their plant which was destroyed by fire on June 15 last, and work will be started within a week. The plant will cost upward of $250,000. It is expected that it will be completed and ready for occupancy on June 19, or a year and four days after the old plant was destroyed.

THE LAND OF MAKE BELIEVE

Modern Spectacles and the Passing of Old-Time Pantomime.

Something About Actors Who Play Animal Parts—A Cat and Dog Time in the Wings—Snake, Monkey, and Rooster Actors.

Prior to the first production of "The Wizard of Oz," the idea was conveyed that the piece would in a measure be in line with the old-time sort of pantomime which children of an older generation will recall with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret—satisfaction that they were youthful at a time when this form of entertainment still prevailed, regret that the term as used nowadays is altogether a misnomer. Of pantomime such as prevailed at the Old Bowery in the sixties, when George Fox was the ideal of the small boy and the delight of the more mature, this generation knows practically nothing. In the smaller towns of the country the bills of "Humpty Dumpty" do occasionally appear on the dead walls even at this time, but the shows presented under that name have little in common with the pantomime of the past. What is presented is usually a poor mixture of farce and vaudeville and the introduction of a clown is the only excuse for the label used in the advertisement.

In London the term pantomime is still applied to such entertainments as "Mr. Bluebeard," which New York is now seeing at the Knickerbocker. The term spectacle, which is frankly used to describe it in this country, is more nearly correct, for to pantomime pure and simple "Bluebeard" bears no greater resemblance than does "The Wizard of Oz." Neither of these stage pieces has any marked resemblance to the old form of amusement.

American pantomime in its truer sense may be said to date to George Fox's occupation of the Bowery Theatre about 1862. His crowning success, produced at the Olympic Theatre in 1868, was "Humpty Dumpty," which achieved a run there of 483 nights, something phenomenal in those days for any stage production. Fox was a comedian and a burlesque actor, who, it is said, could reproduce delightfully the mannerisms of all the Hamlets of his day. At this time, when Nat Goodwin has just announced that he intends to play "Bottom" in "A Midsummer Night's Dream," it is interesting to recall that Fox was particularly successful in that part.

***

Tony Denier, a quondam associate of Fox's and a pupil of the Ravels, with whose retirement pantomime in this country may be said to have died, claims to have been the first to persuade Fox to go into that field. At first Fox would not listen to the suggestion, but finally he made a start in one of the Ravel pieces, "The Four Lovers." The experiment was so successful that he followed it with others of the same class. Then came "Humpty Dumpty," which ran at the Olympic off and on until 1873. Most of the material was taken from the old Ravel pantomimes. The original title was "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," but that did not suit Duff, the manager, Augustin Daly's father-in-law.

"Too long," he growled; "get something shorter."

The opening chorus of the piece happened to be "Humpty Dumpty," and so that was chosen for the title.

Tony Denier, who succeeded Fox as the popular clown, had a curiously interesting career. Perhaps his most remarkable achievement was in 1863, when he was engaged by P. T. Barnum. Donato, a famous one-legged dancer, had just taken London by storm and the great showman wanted to bring him to America. Donato's agent asked $500 a week. Barnum offered $50.

"Are you aware, Sir, that it took Donato four years to learn that dance?" asked the agent.

"I don't know about that," replied Barnum, "but I've got a man who can learn to do it in four weeks."

And in less than that time the showman announced to the American public:

"Tony Denier, the one-legged man and dancer."

Denier's success was not obtained without considerable suffering, according to his own account. One leg was doubled up close to the thigh and a wooden leg strapped to the knee so tightly that after the dance he often came near fainting from agony.

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An ingenious investigator has traced the origin of pantomime to the very heart of nature, where he says it may be seen practiced as fully and freely as on the stage itself. The larger species of caterpillars are pointed out as examples, which, by stretching themselves in imitation of snakes, deceive their foes into the belief that they are more dangerous than they really are. Similarly, lions and tigers choose backgrounds in imitation of their own bodies to seize their unwary prey; crocodiles imitate rotting logs; the playful imitations of the mocking bird and the hysterical laugh of the hyena, are cited as further examples of the pantomiming in nature. The author of these ingenious examples points out, in conclusion, that the word pantomime itself signifies nature, as Pan was, among the ancients, the allegorical god of nature, and with Mimos, meaning an imitator, there is derived in the combination "an imitator of nature," from whence "pantomime."

The dumb show language of gesture may be presumed to have been a necessity from earliest times for communications between nations speaking different tongues, and pantomimic art may therefore be traced almost to the beginning of the world. But pantomime as the term is now applied has little or nothing in common with its early meaning.

On the English stage this form of entertainment is generally credited with having been introduced in 1724, when John Rich produced "The Necromancer; or, the History of Dr. Faustus." A curious story is told which illustrates upon what trivial chance the introduction of a popular stage play may depend.

Rich, it seems, had brought over from Germany a man by the name of Schwartz, who had two performing dogs which could dance. In order to utilize the services of these dumb brute actors the pantomime was arranged for.

Even a brief survey of pantomime would not do without an allusion to Joseph Grimaldi, referred to as "The Mortal Jupiter of Practical Joke, the Michael Angelo of Buffoonery, who was Grim-All-Day but sure to make you chuckle at night." He made his first appearance at Sadler's Wells in 1778, and though his life was cut short in his prime, he made an indelible impression on the history of laugh-making the world over.

***

The allusion to the trained dogs which were responsible for pantomime on the English stage recalls the fact that the imitation animal actor ofttimes goes his real counterpart one point better. One of the most laughable parts in "The Wizard of Oz" is that of "The Cowardly Lion," played by Arthur Hill. Hill is an Englishman, and in this connection it may be remarked that many of the animal actors come from there. There are exceptions, of course, and David Abrams, who has been simulating a cat in this country for many years, being last seen here in "The Show Girl," is one of the exceptions that proves the rule. The reason, perhaps, why England is to the front in this peculiar line is because all of the so-called Christmas pantomimes have one or two such characters.

On one occasion in Manchester, during the run of "Puss in Boots," Hill was playing the part of the feline brigand. He wore an extremely realistic makeup, and when he meowed in a deep bass voice every rat in the theatre ran to cover. Mr. Hill felt so well satisfied with himself that when he left the stage at the end of the first scene and ran across the carpenter's bulldog, which was lying quietly in the wings, he arched his back and gave vent to a series of spits and growls. He meant it all for a joke, of course, but Mr. Bulldog had an entirely different viewpoint. In a minute he was wide awake, and with a sudden spring had planted his teeth in Pussy's nose. Fortunately, the cat's nose was made of good stiff papier maché, and when the stage hands interfered and dragged the bulldog off, no great harm had been done. But Mr. Hill now approaches live animal pets of the theatre with more deference.

Mr. Hill's career is typical of that of most animal specialists. He began work in a circus and developed into an acrobat of ability. The costume he now wears weighs something like eighty pounds, and his athletic training in the ring stands him in good stead.

The most famous of the animal actors, perhaps, is Charles Lauri, who made a great hit abroad in a one-act sketch called "The Sioux." In this sketch Lauri takes the part of an ape, the pet of a little girl who lives on a ranch in the western part of America. A savage band of Indians appear and set fire to the ranch house. The ape climbs up the side of the house, rescues its little mistress, but brings the audience to tears finally by a realistic death scene.

Best known among the French actors of animal parts is Marinelli, who makes up as a huge boa constrictor. Jerome and Alexis are another team who do a snake act. Another favorite animal actor is Walter Stanton, who plays the part of a Shanghai rooster. In his act he does a burlesque cockfight, his opponent being a tiny bantam rooster. Torcat is a Frenchman who acts the donkey to perfection, and everybody recalls, of course, that Henry Dixey first kicked his way into fame as the hind legs of the heifer in "Evangeline."

KOCIAN AT THE OPERA HOUSE.

Ute Indian Rhapsody Arranged by P. T. Miersch, One of the Cellists, Wins an Ovation.

A distinct novelty was put into the programme of last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. It was an Indian rhapsody, composed by P. T. Miersch, one of the 'cello players of the house orchestra, on themes selected from the songs and dances of the Ute Indians. Alfred Hertz was leading.

The composition was not only one of interest to the student at all familiar with the musical conception of the red man, but of sufficient melody to charm the audience as a whole. The manner in which the chants of the Indians, melancholy and suggestive of the forest wilderness, were interwoven with the fierce rhythmic dances, in which the tomtoms and cymbals were conspicuous, was especially effective. Mr. Miersch had the gratification of receiving an ovation which kept him on his feet for several minutes bowing to the audience and his fellow-players.

Kocian, the young Bohemian violin virtuoso, appearing for the last time at these concerts, by arrangement with Rudolph Aronson, played one of Joachim's concertos in the Hungarian style, which gave him full opportunity to exhibit his remarkable technique. Later he was roundly applauded after playing less pretentious but more tuneful compositions by d'Ambrosio, Svendsen, and Wieniawski.

The balance of the programme was of high order. Mr. Campanari sang Figaro's aria from Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" and the ever-popular "Toreador Song" from Bizet's "Carmen." Mme. Fritzi Scheff sang "Air des Oiseaux," from Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci"; Rubinstein's "Die Thräne," and Henry Hadley's "My Shadow." Miss Carrie Bridewell sang the air "Amour, viens aider," from Saint-Saëns's "Samson et Delila"; Denza's "May Morning," and Mattei's "Slumber Song."

MRS. STROMBERG'S BENEFIT.

Performance at Weber & Fields's Theatre Brought $6,000 in Receipts.

A benefit was given at Weber & Fields's last night to Mrs. John Stromberg, widow of John Stromberg, who composed much of the music at that playhouse. The house was packed and the amount realized was $6,000. Of this Lillian Russell realized $3,000 by the sale of boxes and seats. Fay Templeton sold a box to George Kessler for $500. Frankie Baylie sold seats and programmes.

The following were some of the numbers on the programme:

Willie Collier and Louise Allen in a sketch from "Twirly-Whirly."

Ross and Fenton gave a sketch.

Lillian Russell and De Wolf Hopper in a duet from "The Whirligig."

Weber and Fields in an original song they first sang twenty-five years ago, when making their initial appearance.

Fay Templeton, John Kelley, Peter Dailey, and Charles Bigelow gave vocal selections, assisted by the chorus.

At the close of the performance the entire cast came on the stage and sang "Auld Lang Syne." The late composer's music was played almost throughout by the Weber & Fields orchestra.

Ferdinand Bonn in "Faust."

Ferdinand Bonn, the German actor, whose star engagement at Manager Conried's Irving Place Theatre will soon terminate, will appear to-night as Mephisto in Goethe's "Faust." "Faust" will be presented on two evenings, to-night's performance being the "Faust-Tragedy," and Friday evening "Gretchen-Tragedy." Herr Bonn will be supported by the leading members of the Irving Place Theatre stock company.

TWO MEN AND A BARREL.

Policeman's English Nose Offended by His German Neighbor's Treasure—How Health Inspectors Acted.

Venezuela is not the only possessor of an international complication. One exists at the double cottage at 2,191 Washington Avenue. About three months ago Marvin Harvey, a policeman of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, moved his family into the house. Harvey is an Anglo-American, and has a decided disposition. About a month ago Henry Scherm took the remaining half of the house and moved in. Scherm is a German-American, and also of a decided disposition.

When Scherm moved in, Harvey noticed that a cask which looked decidedly like a whisky keg was very carefully carried in and placed in the cellar. The weather was cool, and both families finding themselves cold, took counsel and lighted the furnace. It was then the trouble began.

The morning after the fire had been started Harvey noticed an odor, decidedly not from "Araby the blest," which made the cellar a very unpleasant place in which to linger; at least, for an Anglo-American. By emulating Sherlock Holmes he ran the scent to ground, and found the barrel was the offender.

He called Scherm down and wanted to know why he was keeping garbage in the cellar. The German-American started, turned pale, and announced that it was not garbage, but sauerkraut. Thereupon Harvey made remarks, chiefly to be remembered for forcefulness, and insisted the barrel be thrown out. But Scherm could not see it that way, and was just as insistent that it remain.

At last in despair Harvey appealed to the Department of Health, which sent an inspector to investigate. He happened to be of Hibernian extraction and shortly afterward, amid the wailing of the Scherm family, the offending barrel was removed. All went well for a few days, and then Harvey saw a similar barrel brought in and placed in the spot left lonesome by its predecessor. Soon the same odor made the cellar insufferable to Harvey, who appealed to Scherm, who was obdurate.

Harvey went again to the Health Department. Another Inspector arrived, and when Harvey took him down to the cellar, the Inspector wanted to know what was the matter. He could see nothing wrong. It was only sauerkraut, and that never hurt any one. He was a German-American, and this time the barrel remained.

Now, Harvey is desperate, and is looking for another house.

OLD SPY OAK MUST GO.

Last Days of a Tree in Pelham Road, Westchester—Legend of a Hanging.

The old "Spy Oak" in Pelham Road in Westchester, the Bronx, has been condemned, and it is to be cut down soon. This old tree, that has been one of the landmarks of that vicinity for more than a century, is hollow, and, owing to its frailty, it was decided that it would be a wise move to get it out of the way.

It is famous in Westchester legends as the tree that a British spy was hanged from in the Revolutionary war. The long, bare limb that extends over Pelham Road is supposed to be the limb that was used for the subject of King George.

It is recalled by many residents that years ago their grandfathers used to tell stories about two deserters who, as supposed, met their fate from the limb that extends over the road.

More Police for Staten Island.

Nineteen policemen were detailed from other precincts to Staten Island yesterday in an effort to bring the patrol service up to the former standard. It is understood that more are to be sent there shortly.

WEIGHTS FOR BIG RACES

Official Lists of Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

Hermis Given Top Weight in Both of the Turf Events—Entry of Gold Heels Refused.

With the announcement of the weights allotted by W. S. Vosburgh to the horses entered in the Suburban and Brooklyn handicaps, comes the information that the Brooklyn Jockey Club, following the ruling of the Coney Island Jockey Club, has refused the entry of the horse Gold Heels, and that animal is now barred from the two great handicaps of the season. That the great son of The Bard would be disbarred by the Brooklyn Jockey Club officials was the prevailing impression among horsemen during the last few days, and it is now almost a certainty that all the other racing associations in this section will take similar action.

When the weights for the Brighton Handicap, at a mile and a quarter, the same distance as that over which the Suburban and Brooklyn Handicaps are run, were published a week ago it gave horsemen and handicappers a chance to approximate the weights which Mr. Vosburgh would compile for the other two events, and in a great many instances the calculations were almost identical with the judgment of the official handicapper.

There are 87 horses weighted for the Suburban, and 78 for the Brooklyn, and of these 71 are entered in both. With one exception they carry the same impost for each event, the exception being Irish Lad, which has been handicapped at 105 pounds in the Suburban and only 103 pounds in the Brooklyn, which will be decided two weeks earlier. Seven of the horses entered for the Brooklyn do not appear in the longer list for the Coney Island Jockey Club's great event. These are Cameron, Oom Paul, Young Henry, Ethics, Memphis, Warranted, and Hackensack. Those which are in the Suburban but not in the Gravesend race are Ranald, Good Morning, Roslyn, Inventor, Otis, Ordnance, Glenwater, Roehampton, The Huguenot, Lux Casta, Uledi, Marque, Grey Friar, Africander, Lendin, Sir Faust, and Taps.

Hermis has the post of honor with 128 pounds in each event, just one pound more than he will be required to carry at Brighton later in the season, providing that he does not incur a penalty in the meantime. The aged campaigner Advance Guard is next with 125 pounds, and Blues, the uncertain performer of last season, has the third highest impost of 123 pounds. Major Daingerfield, Colonel Bill, Sombrero, Herbert, Masterman, Hernando, Prince of Melbourne, Goldsmith, and Pentecost are next in the order named among the heavily weighted division, and the students of form as well as the painstaking amateur handicappers can go on down the long list which will furnish a good deal of interesting figuring in order to pick out those which may seem to have the slightest advantage in the evenly balanced adjustment of Mr. Vosburgh. Following are the official imposts:

The Brooklyn Handicap, with $10,000 added, (estimated value, $17,500.—For three-year-olds and upward; $200 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20; with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to the second and $1,000 to the third. Weights to be announced Feb. 2. One mile and a quarter.

Name and Age.	Lbs.		
Hermis, 4	128	The Rhymer, 5	105
Advance Guard, aged	125	Waswift, 4	104
Blues, 5	123	Young Henry, 5	104
Major Daingerfield, 4	122	Bon Mot, 4	104
Col. Bill, 4	121	Irish Lad, 3	103
Sombrero, 4	119	Zoroaster, aged	103
Herbert, 6	119	City Bank, 4	102
Masterman, 4	118	Contend, 5	100
Hernando, 5	117	Andy Williams, 4	100
Prince of Melbourne, aged	117	Ethics, 3	100
		Huntressa, 4	99
Goldsmith, 4	116	Onatas, 3	99
Pentecost, 4	116	Spencer Reif, 3	98
Cunard, 4	115	Africander, 3	98
Bonnibert, 5	115	Memphis, 3	98
Articulate, 5	114	Warranted, 5	97
Francesco, 4	114	Lord Badge, 4	97
Argregor, 5	113	Americano, 3	97
Heno, 4	113	Sydney C. Love, 3	97
Igniter, 4	112	April Shower, 4	96
Waterboy, 4	112	Yardarm, 3	96
Chilton, 4	112	Linguist, 3	96
De Sanet, 4	112	Rightful, 3	95
Gunfire, 4	111	Himself, 3	95
Corrigan, 4	111	Sambo, 4	95
Olympian, 5	111	Merry Acrobat, 3	94
Dixieline, 4	111	Prediction, 3	94
Royal, 5	111	Dauphin, 3	93
Namtor, 4	110	Rigodon, 3	93
Whiskey King, 4	110	Hunter Raine, 4	93
New York II., 4	109	Flocarline, 3	92
Syrlin, aged	108	Wild Pirate, 5	92
Leonora Loring, 4	108	Mackey Dwyer, 3	92
Luke Ward, 5	107	Gimcrack, 3	92
Cameron, 4	107	Injunction, 3	90
Oom Paul, 4	107	Great American, 3	90
Name and Age.	Lbs.	Bar Le Duc, 4	89
Bessie Spahr, 4	106	Clipper, 4	88
His Eminence, 5	105	Circus, 4	86
Disadvantage, 4	105	Hackensack, 3	86

The Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward.—By subscription of $200 each for starters, $100 forfeit, or only $15 if declared out by Feb. 20, 1903, with $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to the second and $1,000 to the third. Weights to be announced Feb. 2, 1903. Winners after announcement of weights of three races of $1,000, or one of $2,500, 4 pounds extra; of two of $2,500, or one of $5,000, 8 pounds extra; of three of $2,500, or two of $5,000, or one of $8,000, 12 pounds extra. In the case of horses handicapped at 115 pounds or lower, these penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; in the case of those handicapped at 122 pounds or over, to the extent of one-quarter only, and in the case of those handicapped at 130 pounds or over they shall not apply at all. Penalties in the case of horses three years old shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

Name and Age.	Lbs.	Name and Age.	Lbs.
Hermis, 4	128	His Eminence, 5	105
Advance Guard, 6	125	The Rhymer, 5	105
Blues, 5	123	Disadvantage, 4	105
Maj. Daingerfield, 4	122	Waswift, 4	104
Col. Bill, 4	121	Irish Lad, 3	105
Sombrero, 4	119	Lux Casta, 4	104
Herbert, 6	118	Bon Mot, 4	104
Masterman, 4	118	Zoroaster, 5	103
Hernando, 5	117	City Bank, 4	102
Prince of Melbourne, 6	117	Uledi, 5	102
		Contend, 5	100
Goldsmith, 4	116	Andy Williams, 4	100
Pentecost, 4	116	Marque, 4	100
Ranald, 4	115	Grey Friar, 3	100
Good Morning II., 5	115	Huntressa, 4	99
Cunard, 4	115	Onatas, 3	99
Bonnibert, 5	115	Spencer Reif, 3	98
Articulate, 5	114	Africander, 3	98
Francesco, 4	114	Lord Badge, 4	97
Argregor, 5	113	Americano, 3	97
Heno, 4	113	Sydney C. Love, 3	97
Igniter, 4	112	April Shower, 4	96
Waterboy, 4	112	Yardarm, 3	96
Chilton, 4	112	Linguist, 3	96
De Sanet, 4	112	Rightful, 3	95
Roslyn, 4	112	Himself, 3	95
Gunfire, 4	111	Lendin, 3	95
Corrigan, 4	111	Sambo, 4	95
Olympian, 5	111	Merry Acrobat, 3	94
Dixieline, 4	111	Prediction, 3	94
Inventor, 4	111	Dauphin, 3	93
Royal, 5	111	Rigodon, 3	93
Whiskey King, 4	110	Hunter Raine, 4	93
Namtor, 4	110	Flocarline, 3	92
Otis, 4	110	Wild Pirate, 5	92
New York II., 4	109	Mackey Dwyer, 3	92
Ordnance, 5	108	Gimcrack, 3	92
Syrlin, a	108	Injunction, 3	90
Leonora Loring, 4	108	Great American, 3	90
Glenwater, 4	107	Sir Faust, 3	90
Roehampton, 5	107	Bar Le Duc, 4	89
Luke Ward, 5	107	Clipper, 4	88
The Huguenot, a	107	Circus, 4	86
Bessie Spahr, 4	106	Taps, 3	84

Canadian horsemen are now considering the advisability of forming a big racing circuit, and a movement is on foot in the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of perfecting an organization which will have supreme control over horse racing there, on the same plan as that now in operation in the United States, as well as in several European countries.

Prominent owners and breeders of the Dominion have been approached on the matter, and the opinion prevails among them that it would be to the best interest of the sport that such action be taken. The new organization, as contemplated by Secretary Frazer of the Ontario Jockey Club, of Toronto, who is the chief promoter of the movement, will be called the Canadian Jockey Club, and every track in Canada must bear the official sanction of the club or take the alternative of being outlawed. Reciprocal relations will be established with the Eastern and Western Jockey clubs of the United States, and also with the foreign organizations. This will mean that an owner, horse, or jockey outlawed in the United States, England, or any other country will be also under the ban on a Canadian course.

One or two reforms will be outlined by the Canadian club when the organization is perfected, the most important of which will be the abolition of syndicate booking and the curtailment of racing dates. A circuit will be formed, it is said, which will comprise Windsor, Toronto, Fort Erie, Hamilton, and Montreal. Purses will be advocated in an effort to keep the Canadian owners at home, instead of allowing their patronage to go to the Eastern and Western tracks in this country. The Seagram, Hendrie, Caruthers & Shields, and other stables are notable examples of Canadian owners forced to race abroad.

A Duty of Parents

is to see that the children are quickly restored to health. Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will cure their colds and coughs. It's best to have it on hand ready for first attack. Get it of your druggist.

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Life and Accident Insurance.

53d ANNUAL STATEMENT

Condensed.

Ætna Life Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1903	$63,493,545.73
Premium receipts in 1902	10,224,260.93
Interest receipts in 1902	2,592,539.16
Total receipts in 1902	12,816,800.09
Payments to Policy holders in 1902	6,368,099.79
Legal reserve on Policies, and all claims	55,879,111.69
Special Reserve in addition to Reserve above given	2,113,933.00
Guarantee Fund in excess of Requirements by Company's Standard	5,500,501.05
Guarantee Fund in excess of Legal Requirements	7,694,434.05
Life Insurance issued and revived in 1902	30,489,838.00
Life Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1903	213,762,977.00
Accident Insurance in force Jan. 1, 1903	199,550,204.00

Paid Policy holders since organization, $132,383,973.96.

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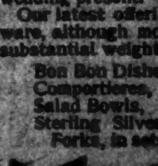

The Mark of Quality

Opposed to Trolleys on Babylon Drive.

BABYLON, L. I., Feb. 1.—W. Bayard Cutting of New York, who owns a country seat at Oakdale, has started a movement to prevent trolley magnates from operating a line on the south country road. He has placed a petition in charge of ex-Supervisor John H. Vail of Islip, with an open letter urging him to get signers and push the movement. Mr. Cutting says he does not believe the trolley interests will be successful, but urges prompt action.

Search for Louis Foster's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., Feb. 1.—Search was continued to-day for the body of Louis Foster, a brother of Clarence, who was drowned with Sarah Lawrence in Tiana Bay in June. A new mystery was added in the gale on Friday afternoon. An oar and a glove were washed ashore to-day.

The New York Times.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

PERSONAL TAXES.

Tax Commissioner STRASBOURGER had an interesting and instructive interview with two taxpayers on Friday of last week. The taxpayers were Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN and Mr. JACOB SCHIFF. They had called at the tax office to see about their personal tax assessments. Last year Mr. MORGAN paid taxes on a personal assessment of $400,000; this year he is assessed at $600,000. Mr. SCHIFF paid last year on $100,000, and is assessed this year for $300,000.

"In point of actual fact," Mr. Morgan is reported to have said, "I cannot legally be required to pay any personal tax, because, as I have stated, my investments and holdings are non-assessable for personal taxation. If I am required to take an oath to this effect I will pay nothing, but if you are willing to accept my personal statement I will pay on a $400,000 assessment. I don't want to be looked upon as a tax dodger. I think that every man doing a large volume of business in this city ought to pay something in personal taxation."

Mr. SCHIFF made a similar statement. He could not legally be compelled to pay a personal tax, but, influenced by the same considerations that prompted Mr. MORGAN'S decision, he said that he was willing to pay on an assessment of $200,000.

A tax is either lawfully due and collectible, in which case the city may compel payment, or it is not a just due, in which case the city should not accept payment. The cost of government is not defrayed from gratuities. The Department of Taxes oversteps the law and its authority in accepting personal tax money from persons who declare that they have no assessable personalty. Having made that declaration, Mr. MORGAN and Mr. SCHIFF should have been required to fill out the blank upon the back of their assessment notice, sign, and swear to it, and so end the matter—unless the Assessors have proof that they are, in fact, possessed of taxable personal property.

The vice, however, lies not in these instances, but in the whole bungling, haphazard, unjust, and iniquitous system of personal property taxation. The Assessors know nothing about a man's personal property save as it may be disclosed by the statements of executors and administrators filed in the Surrogate's office or by some other official record. All other assessments are pure guesswork. Consequently, out of four-and-one-half-billions of personal assessment this year not over 20 or 25 per cent. will pay taxes. The rest will be sworn off.

It is worse than a futility to attempt to tax property that cannot be reached. It is a rank injustice, for the burden falls upon the one person in five who cannot escape, while it is a fundamental of any righteous system of taxation that all property of the same class should be assessed and taxed uniformly. The personal tax ought to be abolished.

AN AMAZED CAPTAIN.

When Capt. GANNON heard from the lips of the foreman of the jury that had heard the evidence in his trial the verdict of "guilty," he fairly collapsed with amazement. He had not paid much attention to the finding and sentence of Deputy Commissioner PIPER, apparently regarding that as one of the misfortunes to which changes in politics exposed the officers of the force. But when a jury, after the stiff testimony which he had managed to get before it, after his own impudent account of his relations with the resort in which he was caught, found him guilty of plain, willful neglect of duty as charged in the indictment, he seemed quite unable to understand it. His language and conduct on the occasion were fully reported and were shameful. He has seen the need of denying a part of what was then reported, but his latest statement is hardly less discreditable to himself than his vile abuse of the jury, the reporters, the prosecuting officer, and the witnesses. After sleeping on the matter and presumably consulting his counsel, all he can say is that he is the victim of Mr. JEROME'S persecution, in which Capt. PIPER and Gen. GREENE are mere blind agents. The one thing he cannot see is that he is the victim of the corrupt "system" of which he and men like him have been either tools or beneficiaries, and that that system was bound to break down if an honest administration could keep at it long enough.

GANNON has in his way been a good policeman at various stages of his career. He has lots of courage and energy, and under decent management of the force from the start he would probably have won even higher rank than he has, and deserved it. He simply has not the moral force to stand without the aid and compulsion of strict discipline. Left to himself, the temptations of the life by which he was surrounded were too strong for him. He did not exactly fall; he gradually sank under their cumulative weight. It is one of the most serious and shameful effects of the wretched system that has grown up that men who might be decent and useful and successful are dragged down by it. Of course, such men as GANNON are not of a high type, they are essentially weak and selfish and ignoble; but they are too good to be ruined through the pollution of the force to which they belong. Since the force is polluted, it must be cleaned, and they must be swept out, but they are, after all, not so much to blame for what has grown up as the base politicians of both parties whose greed has been the chief motive power in its establishment.

A 16-TO-1 BET.

M. EDMOND THERY is a poor prophet but a cheerful payer. Six years ago, in 1897, he made a bet with YVES GUYOT that by the end of the year 1902 16 kilograms of silver would be equal in value to 1 kilogram of gold the world over. It was his contention that 16 to 1 was the sacred ratio, that Mr. BRYAN was right, and that the desperate men who committed the crime of 1873 were in the end to be cheated of the fruits of their infamy. Being an economist himself, and therefore by a natural law finding himself in disagreement with his brother economist, M. GUYOT accepted the bet, which was to be paid in the form of a dinner.

Fine silver is now quoted in New York at 47 cents per ounce. The coinage value of fine gold is $20.67. With gold at $20.67 and silver at 47 cents per ounce, the ratio is 44 to 1. There could, therefore, be no question that M. THERY had lost his bet; and he cheerfully paid for a dinner for fifty-three guests, and the evening must have been a pleasant one for all concerned.

If M. THERY'S prophecy had come true, with gold at $20.67, silver would be worth $1.29 an ounce in the market, instead of 47 cents. The silver in our silver dollar is now worth a little more than 36 cents.

M. THERY fell a victim to a theory, a crazy kind of belief in the ratio of 16 to 1 as something decreed by the laws of the universe. There is no such decree of natural law—quite the contrary. The markets have unblushingly widened the ratio between gold and silver, just as they have maintained wheat at high prices while silver has sunk always lower. Mr. BRYAN insisted in 1896 that there was a natural relation between the price of wheat and the price of silver. Some of the farmers believed him. THOMAS JEFFERSON was right about it more than a hundred years ago when he declared that "the proportion between the values of gold and silver is a mercantile problem altogether."

THE MARQUAND SALE.

To those familiar with the collection and with the tastes and preferences of its highly trained author, it is not surprising that the rugs and tapestries of Mr. MARQUAND made Saturday the most successful and exciting day of the sale. The actual receipts for this portion of the collection were $234,564, or more than one-third of the total of $706,019. The largest price, also, paid for a single article was paid on Saturday for the splendid Persian rug of the fifteenth or early sixteenth century. This brought $38,000, and it is understood to have been purchased at its value as estimated by the buyer for resale. It is certainly extremely rare, and of a rarity that cannot be reduced, since it cannot be imitated in beauty and workmanship any more than in age. If to the sum obtained for the rugs, tapestries, and the like, there be added the $117,000 received on Friday afternoon for enamels, pottery, bronzes, tiles, and intaglios, we find that the two constitute over $351,000, or about one-half of the total sales. These two days' sales also embraced what on the whole was most remarkable in this remarkable collection. The rug already mentioned and the rétable, or altar piece, which brought $26,000, were among the most beautiful as well as the most precious objects of the sale.

It remains true, however, that the collection was of singular evenness of excellence and value throughout, considering its great variety, and considering the further fact that Mr. MARQUAND had in his lifetime given so generously of his best treasures. Possibly a misleading notion of the pictures is given by the sale for $30,000 of ALMA-TADEMA'S "Homer." This was a tremendous price, and it will hardly be thought by the majority of art experts to correspond closely to the merit of the picture in comparison with other and older ones which were sold for less. Whether it is a "fancy" price remains to be determined in the future, and art experts are not always infallible, any more than rich buyers. Whatever may be the case with this particular painting, the remainder of the paintings included many of tested value and merit that may be relied on to retain recognition.

Probably the most natural inquiry of the general reader is whether the large sum received from this sale represents an excess or deficit as compared with the original cost. We have no means of answering the question with certainty. It would probably be difficult to answer with accuracy even by those in a position to be best informed. There are many elements that enter into the cost of such things, interest, insurance, housing, transportation, &c., to say nothing of the expense, often considerable, of the process of education which makes it possible, after many mistakes, finally to form such a collection. But of one thing we may indeed be certain, and that is that the work of collecting and learning to collect richly repaid Mr. MARQUAND. It gave him constant and varied occupation for talents and capacities of a very high order. It gratified while it developed a close and sympathetic love of beauty in numerous subtle and elusive forms. It kept him a delighted and delightful student of a wide field of artistic effort and achievement. And it enabled him to become finally one of the most wise and helpful benefactors of the great Museum of Art in his own city.

CANADA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The annual report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada contains some statistics of the foreign trade of that country which are surprising, and show that our northern neighbors will bear watching. The aggregate foreign trade of 1902 exceeded that of 1901 by a little over $37,000,000. As compared with 1895 the exports of domestic products and the imports for home consumption show a gain of 91.7 per cent. The total value of imports and exports last year exceeded $460,000,000, which, for a population of very little over 5,000,000, is doing very well indeed. It would appear to show a foreign trade, per capita of population, of about $92. As a per capita of only about $77 is claimed it may be assumed that the Canadian estimate of the Canadian population is somewhat higher than is statistically accepted elsewhere. It is probably taken at a round six millions.

Some account has already appeared in these columns of the new ship canal to be built from St. John's on the Richelieu River to the St. Lawrence, opposite Montreal. This announcement is likely to have a good deal of interest for those to whom the canal policy of the State of New York is a matter of practical concern. A study of the canal map of Canada will show that already, and with the building of the Georgian Bay Canal to a very much greater extent, a vast volume of commerce will be concentrated at Montreal, to seek the sea by the route offering the greatest advantages. This will be the St. Lawrence route if it is the only one available. However much the river navigation between Montreal and Quebec may be improved, the dangers of the approach to the mouth of the St. Lawrence will involve a heavy handicap in insurance rates. A canal from Montreal to Lake Champlain with a depth of 14 feet, and which it is provided in the plans shall be increased to 21 feet when the Georgian Bay Canal is built, will give this commerce easy access to American ports. The rail haul from the ports on the east shore of Lake Champlain to Portland or Boston is attractively short, and to one or other it will go unless the State of New York sees the wisdom of deepening and widening the Champlain Canal, which would give through navigation to this city for the large barges from the upper lakes. At present the Champlain Canal has an available draught of only 5 feet, that being the clearance over the mortise sills of its locks. During the recent canal discussion in Albany it was stated that part of the Champlain Canal is controlled by the Federal Government, which would not permit any material increase in its depth for strategic reasons. Better reasons than these would be needed to excuse refusal to protect the commercial interests of New York against a serious diversion of trade to Maine or Massachusetts. As for the strategic reasons referred to, they are scarcely such as would carry weight outside of opera bouffe. A waterway which in thirty seconds could be rendered incapable of floating anything less buoyant than a pine chip or a champagne cork would scarcely be deemed practicable by the war vessels of a hostile power.

TEMPERANCE LEGISLATION IN ENGLAND.

Considering the proverbial tenacity of the typical Englishman in the defense of what he considers his rights, Parliamentary legislation is often surprisingly radical. An illustration of this is found in the law which went into effect on Jan. 1, popularly known as the Jane Cakebread act, which, as curtailing the rights of publicans and frequenters of public houses, is little less than revolutionary. Even among people of a temperate habit the right to get drunk has been regarded by Englishmen as a hereditary privilege sanctioned by immemorial custom. By the law now operative a person under the influence of liquor "in any highway or public place, whether a building or not, or on any licensed premises" who "appears to be incapable of taking care of himself" may be arrested and held in police custody until such time as he "appears to be capable" of going about his own business. If such person is in charge of a child apparently under the age of seven years arrest for intoxication entails liability to fine and imprisonment, and in the judgment of the court the drunkard may be sent to an inebriate reformatory. Nothing in the text of this section of the law limits its application to persons who are habitually reckless in the use of stimulants, but its provisions apply equally to those classed in police records as first offenders.

One section of the act confers upon Magistrates large powers in the matter of requiring persons convicted of drunkenness to give or find security for future good behavior. Another is of great importance to the proprietors of public houses by imposing upon them obligations they are fully warranted in considering onerous. Formerly, when the holder of a license was prosecuted for permitting drunkenness on his premises, it was necessary to establish knowledge, carelessness, or connivance on his part. Hereafter it is "up to him" in a very embarrassing way. If it is shown that a customer was drunk on his premises "it shall lie on the licensed person to prove that he and the persons employed by him took all reasonable steps for preventing" the commission of the offense. The liability also extends to others besides the publican and the customer, and includes every person "who shall procure," or attempt to procure, any intoxicating liquor for consumption by any drunken person, or "who shall aid and abet" him in getting it. Those hospitably inclined in the matter of treating must scrutinize very closely those asked to "have one with me," lest, perchance, an unexpected liability be incurred by indiscriminate invitation.

Perhaps the most startling provisions of the new law are those which provide for terminating the marriage relation when one party to such relation is intemperate. The habitual drunkard is defined as one who "by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor is at times dangerous to himself or herself, or others, and [at such times] incapable of managing himself or herself or his or her affairs." This condition is made sufficient ground for a judicial order of separation to either husband or wife, with the custody of children; or in the case of a woman, the court may with her consent suspend the order of separation and send her to an inebriate retreat. Thereafter, "if the convicted person within three years after the date of such conviction purchases or obtains, or attempts to purchase or obtain, any intoxicating liquor at any licensed public house or registered club he or she may be arrested and fined," and "if any license holder or club servant knowingly sells, supplies, or distributes" intoxicating liquor to such person he incurs liability to like penalty.

This is surprising legislation in many respects. The late Archbishop MAGEE declared that, were the choice given him, he would prefer England free to England sober. Parliament evidently prefers England sober. Whether laws of this character, which would seem to run ahead of public opinion, are enforcible, and, if so, whether they promote temperance, are questions likely to be answered from English experience during the present year. Should the act of 1902 accomplish its evident purpose, the statistics of the trade in narcotic drugs might be studied with profit by social reformers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A committee, of which President ELIOT of Harvard is Chairman and ex-Gov. CRANE of Massachusetts, President TUCKER of Dartmouth, and Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER are members, has undertaken to use—if they can get it—the somewhat startling sum of $425,000 in creating a memorial of the late ALICE FREEMAN PALMER, the first President of Wellesley College. The amount, of course, seems enormous for such a purpose, but the composition of the committee is enough in itself to indicate the unwisdom of hasty objection to the plan, and only understanding of its details is required to remove apprehension as to the employment of the money. The memorial fund is to be invested, not in any material monument, but in the establishment of fellowships, scholarships, and professorial chairs in the institutions for the education of women that had the most of Mrs. PALMER'S interest, or in the enrichment of the scholarships and fellowships already bearing her name. This being the purpose, it is obvious that no amount can be excessive, and, however great it might be, nobody is likely to hint that Mrs. PALMER was unduly honored. Her successful work at Wellesley was only part of her claim to remembrance. After she quitted that institution she rendered services as an adviser to educators from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and it is said that if the facts could be made known it would be found that not only did she establish the Woman's Department of Chicago University and select Deans for several other schools devoted in whole or in part to the education of women, but that she was also consulted by many Presidents of colleges whose doors are entered by men alone. Her long years on the Massachusetts State Board of Education gave her a knowledge and experience which, with her personal qualities, made her, by the admission of its other members, more influential than any of those others when it was endeavoring to effect reforms and needed an advocate with the public or the Legislature. Mrs. PALMER'S influence was, therefore, as wide as the dispersion of educated American women.

—Writing about "The Diamond Lens," by FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, Mr. W. L. ALDEN said in his last London letter that it was considered a most wonderful story at the time of its appearance, and nobody with a memory running back to that epoch is at all likely to question the assertion, but then he proceeded to "wonder if any one could read it now," and that is a different matter. "The Diamond Lens" was written before the pseudo-scientific tale was at all common, and to that fact it may have owed something of its interest and popularity, but it certainly had exceptional merits of its own, or its main facts would not have become so firmly fixed in so many minds as they did. Short stories, even when they are more than ordinarily good, are usually forgotten within a week, or at most a month, after they are read, but this one was different, and there are thousands of people who can do something more than vaguely recall the beautiful little lady in the drop of water whom a devoted but careless lover allowed literally to "dry up." It was all grotesquely impossible, of course, but artistic credibility was not lacking, and, despite the decades that have elapsed since The Atlantic printed the tale, we are sure that it would hold its own, and perhaps a little more, in a competition with the short stories of the present day. We are not eager to put the question to a practical test by reading "The Diamond Lens" over again, because such tests are dangerous, but we have no doubt that the reading would be pleasant work—not a bit of doubt.

—We said the other day that anybody who chose to do it could so describe a Lorenz operation as to make it seem even more cruel than the mutilations of animals over which the anti-vivisectionists get so excited. We did not for a moment suppose that any sane person would really be so outrageously and absurdly unfair, but in a marked copy of Vanity Fair, a London weekly, that has been sent us, we find that one DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY, a man not entirely unknown to fame, and never, so far as we know, shut up in an insane asylum, has written a long article on precisely the lines we imagined. After detailing, truthfully enough, the manipulations to which Dr. LORENZ subjects his patients, the remarkable MURRAY proceeds to expatiate on them as "astonishingly brutal vandalisms," and says in his wisdom that "no man with a true knowledge of manipulative surgery would dream of employing means so painful and so dangerous." He says not a word about the fact that the children are under the influence of anesthetics when their bones are twisted and their ligaments broken, and he leaves it to be inferred—by such ignoramuses as he apparently thinks his readers are—that the results of these "brutal vandalisms" are nil. In other words, he leaves entirely out of the account both motives and achievements, and in every way treats Dr. LORENZ as he might a drunken navvy who had torn a child half to pieces in a fit of blind rage. Why? Apparently for the purpose of explaining why the English surgeons paid so little attention to the visitor from Austria and to make an oblique attack upon the American surgeons who crowded his clinics and were eager to learn and utilize his methods! It's an extremely dirty piece of business, and we can only hope to see the obnoxious article vehemently disavowed by the men in whose imagined interests it was written.

—Our weighing and gauging friend has returned briskly to the attack, and, despite all the trouble we took to enlighten him as to who pays for riding in elevators, he still insists that he can get free transportation of this sort anywhere except in his own house. There, he admits, it costs money. And he is very firm and severe with us. "As a matter of fact," he says, "you could not find a dozen sane men in Manhattan with an average education who do not know that they ride habitually in elevators and that they have never paid a cent for the privilege." This is a most disquieting assertion, and we must do our best not to believe it. As for our claim that "the consumer always pays," the weighing and gauging person says "that is only the statement of a well-known economic truth," but he scornfully denies the invariable interchangeability of "consumer" and "user," and repeats that not 1 per cent. of those who use any given elevator ever pay a single copper for the use. He goes over the cases of hotel guests, customers, clients, and employes in the same way, in each instance declaring that they ride free. That, however, is exactly what he did in his first letter, and the debate doesn't seem to be at all advanced by repetitions. Our friend keeps his temper through it all, and that makes us think that the quarrel is not about facts, but about definitions and premises. We cannot see where he stands, he is equally blind as to our position, and the prospects are that a lot of time is going to be wasted unless an agreement to disagree is reached at once. Why not say that we always pay for elevator rides and that he never does, and let it go at that? What difference does it make, anyway? The riding will go on, be the right theory what it may.

QUESTIONS BY A DEMOCRAT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a very important study that should more engage our schools and colleges. It might be entitled "The Rise and Fall of Nations and the Causes Thereof."

They do die from moral disease. It was corruption that destroyed the ancient republics. The disease may have had a small beginning, but it finally covered the entire body politic, and the nation fell to rise no more. A man may be cured of a physical disease, but a nation that is suffering from a disease brought about by its own acts is altogether a different patient. The conditions required for the health and longevity of a nation might be stated in that old but true sentence, to wit: "Righteousness exalteth a nation." And, vice versa, unrighteousness will destroy it. If there be any danger, it is the first duty of patriotism to point it out and seek a remedy. Those who make laws for States and nations should be honest and pure. We do not gather grapes from thorns nor figs from thistles.

The lawmaking power is the head; its heart should be honest, otherwise the bad laws made demoralize and corrupt the people, and if the people become corrupt they will choose corrupt leaders. Eternal (and watchful) vigilance is the price of liberty. Hence it is our constant duty to inquire whether or not all the laws which have been passed and under which we live are right.

Have we just and equal taxation? Have we passed laws that have been almost entirely in the interests of trusts and corporations and inimical to the rights of the people? Have we passed laws to enrich the few at the expense of the many? While inflicting penalties upon criminals, have we made any laws which sanction public robbery? (Vide opinion of the late Chief Justice Miller in a Missouri customs case.)

We do not admire Socialists and Anarchists, yet if by statutory enactment we take money from the pocket of Smith and place the same in the pocket of Jones we are placing a weapon in the hands of these our enemies. We must reform some of our methods. Honesty is the best policy for a nation. It will be more healthy and live longer.

A DEMOCRAT.

Westport, Conn., Jan. 31, 1903.

WOULD LICENSE DRUGGISTS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Too much credit cannot be given by the public to President Lederle of the New York Board of Health for his energetic endeavor to expose the dangerous methods of many retail druggists. Selling and passing off in compounded medicine vile and dangerous substitutes in place of the genuine article, for the sake of the extra profit gained thereby, is only one of the wrongs they frequently commit.

Among other wrongs are errors and carelessness in filling prescriptions. It will never be known how many lives have thus been sacrificed; sometimes, at critical moments, where strong poisons are handled, because some trifling demand for soda water or writing paper, or cigarettes, interrupted the work of the attending druggist.

There is no explaining the ridiculous fact that a high license, (preventing over-competition among liquor saloons) has not been long ago applied judiciously to prevent over-competition among drug stores. Some such measure is certainly needed, besides other strict measures, to confine druggists to their legitimate business.

It is a poor consolation for the thousands of sufferers, who are through sickness compelled to be at the mercy of druggists and their errors and other shortcomings, to know that they supply the best of candies, playing cards, combs, brushes, perfumes, cigars, soaps, sponges, knives, and all other possible notions and fancy stuff, and stationery, besides ice cream, soda water, and liquors.

To restrict and license liquor dealers and at the same time to allow drug dealers to do as they please, without regard for the importance of their proper and legitimate sphere, is certainly a very problematical and puzzling question and proposition.

A TRUTHSEEKER.

New York, Jan. 31, 1903.

ONE VIEW OF SUNDAY SALOONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

District Attorney Jerome is determined, if possible, to secure legal sanction for opening the saloons and selling liquor on the Sabbath, for at least a portion of the day. Sunday sale of liquor—alas! so rapidly increasing in our great municipalities—is sowing bitter seeds of ruin and death for the future. It is a declaration of Divine truth, "They that sow the wind shall reap the whirlwind." The pride and joy of many a family circle, from the influence of Sunday saloonism, will be brought to the shame and misery of a drunkard's life, the hopelessness and woe of a drunkard's death, and the destruction and wrath of a drunkard's eternity!

This great question must be agitated by all lawful means, in a straightforward, honest, businesslike manner. Let the good citizens of New York make it a general subject of conversation, write about it in the local newspapers, and preach about it. Let the people of New York be determined. Sunday liquor saloons would be attended with much disorder and crime. With thousands of saloon doors wide open on the Sabbath, with thousands and thousands of idle, unemployed men, who never saw the inside of a church on the Sabbath Day, and with thousands of women of immoral tendency, the condition of things would be deplorable in the extreme.

EUGENE B. WILLARD.

Revere, Mass., Jan. 31, 1903.

DEVICES THAT STOPS TRAINS AUTOMATICALLY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the recent serious railroad accidents let me ask why more of the roads do not use the automatic arrangement which, if the engine passes the danger signal, shuts off the steam or applies the brakes or both? This is an additional safeguard when the engineer fails to notice the danger signal. The arm which does this is brought to proper position by the same machinery that actuates the usual danger signal, and comes in contact with a lever on the locomotive which shuts off steam and applies the brakes. Why should not the roads be compelled to use it?

C. D. WARD.

New York, Jan. 29, 1903.

Wants Cheap Coal at the Docks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At present the coal operators make a great pretense of wishing to relieve the situation. If they really are anxious to do so, what would be more simple than for them to give notice by advertising or otherwise, that on a given day, and every day thereafter until further notice, they each would send over one of their barges with a train of coal cars to one of their docks, and sell the coal in five and ten ton lots at $5 or $6, the only stipulation being that the buyers must attend to the trucking, and do it promptly?

Parties who did not want so much could club together and take five or ten tons between them, and surely the docks would be cleared promptly every day. Ice comes into the city in Summer in this way. Why could the coal not come in now, and why could not the same docks be used?

B. E. W.

Brooklyn, Jan. 30, 1903.

Austria's Imperial Archives.

The Austrian imperial archives have been lately conveyed from the Hofburg to the great house built for them adjoining the Foreign Office. They will later on be opened for public inspection, from the most ancient documents down to those of 1830. The rooms containing the secret archives are of ironwork, each story being completely separated from the next one, so that neither fire nor water can penetrate. Hose supplying abundance of water is fixed in every direction, the windows can neither be melted by fire nor destroyed by blows, and the ornamental ironwork before each window can be unlocked in case of emergency. This precaution is not so much on account of fire as a preparation for the dangers of war. It is remembered when Napoleon Bonaparte invaded Austria and established himself at Schonbrunn, with what terrible haste the secret archives were carried off to Budapest, to the Ofen stronghold, these being the first things secured when all else was left. Among the iron cases stands a plain brown wooden box which will not be opened for fifty years. It contains the letters and papers of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, hurriedly collected at Mayerling on the day of the disaster and placed in a box bought in the adjoining village.—London Telegraph.

German Diplomats' American Wives.

Count Speck von Sternberg, the successor-designate of Dr. von Holleben at Washington, will be all the more a persona grata at the White House, as his wife is an American. But it is a curious thing that a few years ago Herr von Brand, the German Minister at Peking, was obliged to retire altogether from the diplomatic service on account of his having infringed the rule of the Foreign Office at Berlin and married a foreigner—an American lady. This rule—which was quoted in the Reichstag in answer to a question as to the cause of the Minister's dismissal—is based on the idea that a diplomatist might become too much attached to the country of his wife to serve his own well and truly, but in any case, since then it has been repeatedly waived in favor of several German diplomatists. Prince Herbert Bismarck, it is true, had retired from the service before he married the Austrian Countess Hoyos, a granddaughter of the English Mr. Whitehead, the torpedo maker at Fiume, but Baron von Echardstein was allowed to continue at the German Embassy in London long after he had become the son-in-law of Sir Blundell Maple, and even the Countess von Bülow, wife of the Imperial Chancellor, is an Italian, Princess Camporeale, a step-daughter of the well-known statesman, Signor Minghetti.—London Chronicle.

The Sultan's New Year.

Some interesting details are now, for the first time, given as to New Year's among the Turks in Constantinople. Gunners, a correspondent writes to us, stood to their guns at sunset on New Year's Eve, and the instant a first glimpse was caught of the horns of the new moon, salvos of artillery greeted the crescent, and straightway Stamboul began to run rivers of social sherbet, while through the city rang the cry of the Muezzins, "God is great, and Mohammed is his prophet." Among friends and acquaintances the salutation was, "May your bairam be blessed." On New Year's Day the Sultan on the throne of Othman receives the homage of his notables in the midst of a gorgeous throng of bejeweled attendants.—London Globe.

NUGGETS.

The Coming Rival.

An Atchison woman is so jealous that she shuddered when she read that the most beautiful woman in Italy will shortly visit America.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

The One Who Worries.

"Debt," remarked the frugal man, "is a terrible thing."

"It is," answered the cold citizen. "Nothing annoys me more than debts."

"I didn't know you owed anything."

"I don't. I refer to what other people owe me."—Washington Star.

Can't Help That.

Street Car Magnate—You patrons are a mighty narrow lot, I must say.

Patron—How can we help it? We were broad enough until we were pressed into our present width by being jammed into those human sardineries.—Baltimore American.

Making Game for Him.

His Wife—Josh Backlot, be yew loony? What yew paintin' Tabbey yaller fer?

Josh (the guide)—Tew let her loose in the North Fork woods. Thet city chap what I'm guidin' offered me ten dollars extry if he shot a mounting lion, an' I need the money.—Judge.

A Born Growler.

"How's all the folks?"

"All well, but—the measles is in the neighborhood."

"Well, you orter be thankful you're a-livin'."

"I reckon so, but—we've all got to die."—Atlanta Constitution.

A SONG FOR TO-DAY.

John P. Sjolander in Galveston News.

Here's a song for the man who is willing to do,
And a hope that he never may die!
He stands ready to serve every need that is true,
And he never does murmur or sigh;
And he smiles on the way, and is happy and gay,
And was never so glad in his life as to-day.

He mourns not and grieves not for a past that is spent,
But looks up with a smile full of cheer;
For he works in the now, and is fully content
Just to hammer away in his sphere;
And he sings and is gay in his whole-hearted way,
And was never so happy before as to-day.

And the future holds never a worry for him,
For he bridges the deep as he goes;
And he laughs as he quaffs from life's beaker, abrim
With the sweetest of nectar that flows;
And he straightens, and smoothens, and brightens the way,
By living and laughing, and doing, to-day.

So a song for the man who is willing to do,
And a wish from the heart of godspeed.
May he never grow tired, may he always prove true,
And the joy of content be his meed!
May the world feel the sway of his work and his way,
And prove true that the happiest day is to-day.

THE GATEWAY OF THE SOUTHWEST

Phenomenal Expansion of St. Louis in the Past Decade.

Every Important Line of Trade Has Enjoyed Extraordinary Growth—A Vast Variety of Local Work.

Special Correspondence The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 29.—In measurement by percentages it is the country that trades chiefly with St. Louis and through St. Louis that has made rapidest and largest commercial progress in the past wonder-working decade. Here is the Southwest's gateway. In population, in tangible wealth, in volume of trade, in railway traffic and in manufacturing, its expansion is phenomenal. Yet St. Louis seems really unaware that anything out of the ordinary is accomplished in the record she piles up. What Chicago hails as home pride and what cynics have characterized as windy does not habituate here. Actually the representative St. Louisian is inclined mildly to apologise for the extraordinary exhibits that the city presents. Confidence is not lacking. The man of affairs has no hesitancy in making forecasts that lift current figures far higher; but even the most radiant of optimists prophesies always by insidiation, not at all with volunteer hurrahs. And perhaps this St. Louis characteristic carries more than surface significance. At any rate there is stout tone enough in the business facts that marshall here at every turn.

When a month hence the local Chamber of Commerce—the Merchants' Exchange—publishes its annual review there will be inspiriting records disclosed in variety. In many lines of trade St. Louis has during the last year forged into pre-eminence. In quiet, matter-of-fact way the Exchange Annual Review (whose advance sheets I have been permitted to scan) quotes the official data that shows how old rivals, former leaders, are passed. Every important line of trade expanded during 1902 from 10 to 30 per cent. A hundred million dollars' worth of dry goods starts the roll of the banner year, grain receipts ran toward 80,000,000 bushels, live stock traffic reached totals overtopping all past records—and so through the list the cheerful showing proceeds up to an exhibit of local bank clearings exceeding two and a half billions of dollars. A single trust company carries over $18,000,000 deposits. Statistics do not make attractive reading as a rule, but these that stand for the new St. Louis have in many ways exceptional interest. Finally Boston's leadership as the country's chief shoe jobber is disputed and only Boston keeps ahead in wool. In beer and tobacco totals mount to new heights—a gallon of beer and a pound of tobacco available here last year for each man, woman, and child in the land.

Of course, growth of stupendous sort is not made unnurtured. St. Louis has a civic pride that reveals itself most in co-operation for local trade extension. This comes out clearly in every conversation wherein a St. Louis business man joins. It is the idea that inspired a vast variety of local work. St. Louis has grown too far to proceed nowadays along those lines of promotion that help new towns upbuild. There is no free land for the locating manufacturer, taxes are not abated. But in broad ways assistance that is substantial is made available. Local capital is ready to join in any enterprise that has business sanity in it and reputable sponsors. A prosperous local "manufacturers' association" of large membership undertakes helpful work of wide scope; and its "work" is not merely perfunctory. In the Merchants' Exchange or allied with it are varied organizations wherein local trade co-operation does telling service. The 8,000 factories centering here, distributing $1,000,000 a week in wages, are in friendly territory. "The St. Louis disposition to co-operate is just plain, ordinary, good business policy, as we understand it," comments George H. Morgan, who, as Secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, may be accepted as safe authority. And Mr. Morgan adds this—significant of the local rule of conservatism:

"We realise that we have a great city, we recognise the fact of its phenomenal growth; but we all see clearly that nothing is to be gained by boastful outcries. We prefer to be big in real things rather than big in talk. And this characteristic may sometimes be a trifle misleading; some cities account for our modest way of taking ourselves as indicative of weak local pride. The truth is very different. The fact of the St. Louis man's faith in St. Louis is shown in the whole-hearted way that the St. Louis man reinvests his earnings and his profits in St. Louis."

I have had the opportunity to see and converse with a hundred men of business importance here—and without exception their expressions follow those of the informed Secretary of the city's chief institution. One further striking characteristic marks the St. Louis tone. It is not of the past, even of the recent past, nor of the present—not of what is or has been accomplished—that the St. Louisian dwells upon. His heart is in the future, his faith is in it, so fully and so confidently, that it is actually difficult to induce the active man of affairs to spend time telling how developments have been brought about—so much more interest can he find in the outlook ahead. He is proud of that phenomenal record made last year by St. Louis banks in an expansion of clearings of $226,000,000 beyond the total of 1901, whose own figures, albeit, were well on toward $800,000,000 greater than the thitherto unapproached record of 1900. All this that would be pleasing subject matter in any other community that ever I have had the good fortune to know, is really passed by here—as an item of agreeable consequence, of course, but not at all worthy of elaboration, in view of what may now be anticipated at once for the immediate future. Characteristics like this gives swing to local confidence. It tells of a spirit that—wasting no energy upon self-satisfaction or self-glorification—recognizes tasks ahead and chooses to concentrate upon campaigns for further and greater accomplishment.

H. ALLAWAY.

SUIT OVER HUSTED FARM.

J. B. Husted Claims Interest in Estate Purchased by William Rockefeller.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Feb. 1.—Joseph Burtis Husted, a native of this town, has brought suit in Kings County, New York, against the estate of Theodosia P. Secor for all over $18,000, which William Rockefeller paid Mr. Secor when he purchased the Husted homestead for his son William several years ago.

A score of years ago Mr. Husted was a Wall Street broker, residing at the Husted homestead, where he claimed a life interest. His sister married Mr. Secor, then President of the Secor Sewing Machine Company. Mr. Secor lived on the Husted farm after his marriage, Mr. Husted remaining in charge and running things. The farm consisted of 100 acres adjoining William Rockefeller's deer park and farm.

Mr. Rockefeller succeeded in getting the Husted farm. This left the broker without a home, but he was given to understand, he says, that all over $18,000 which he secured for the farm was to go to him as his portion. He threatened suit against Mr. Secor on several occasions previous to the latter's death last year, and secured a few hundred dollars each time as a peace offering. Mr. Husted claims that Mr. Secor received $30,000 at least for the farm, which to-day cannot be purchased for five times that amount.

The Rev. Dr. Wylie Indisposed.

At the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Ninety-sixth Street and Central Park West, it was announced yesterday morning that the Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, being indisposed, the assistant rector, the Rev. George A. Armstrong, would preside at the service. Dr. Wylie, it was learned, is suffering from a cold. It is expected that he will be able to resume his duties within a few days.

STRANGER ARGUED WITH DR. PARKHURST

Southerner Protested Against His Remarks About the South.

Remonstrated with Him After Church Service While a Philadelphia Couple Waited Anxiously to be Married.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, in making his announcements for the week at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, referred to affairs in the South in a way which caused a Southerner in the congregation to protest when he had a chance to speak to the doctor after the close of the service.

Dr. Parkhurst announced that at the Wednesday evening prayer meting there would be an address by the Rev. W. H. Mitchell, A. M., a missionary of the Freedmen's Board in South Carolina. Mr. Mitchell lives in the Black Belt, and Booker T. Washington has informed Dr. Parkhurst that he is a reliable man. In making the announcement Dr. Parkhurst said:

"Even at this day, so long after the Proclamation of Emancipation, there is in many parts of the South a condition of veritable slavery. Although we claim to be a civilized people, there is a degree of barbarism in our treatment of the black race that is not exceeded in any part of the world. And although we send out missionaries to Christianize other lands, there are communities in the South as unchristian as any part of heathendom."

At the close of the service the Southern man referred to waited in the lecture room, along with a number of others who wished to speak to the doctor. When Dr. Parkhurst had laid aside his gown and appeared in street costume, the stranger accosted him and asked for an opportunity to correct some statements the preacher had made. He said he was from Arkansas, but he did not give his name. He declared that there was no such thing as a "negro question" in the South, and told the doctor that he was misinformed as to conditions in that section. The negroes were treated properly, he said, and no credence was to be given to sensational reports of their systematic ill-treatment.

"What about the 'Grandfather Clause,'" asked Dr. Parkhurst, "and the systematic suppression of the negro vote?"

"That clause affects illiterate whites as well as blacks," replied the Arkansan.

"But it was aimed at the blacks—you must certainly admit that?"

The visitor replied in the affirmative, but he asserted that the policy in question was due to political conditions, and there was no warrant for declaring that a condition of barbarism existed in the South.

"How about the lynchings?" demanded the doctor.

The discussion was becoming warm, and others in the room loked on in some amazement. One of the officers of the church remarked, in rather loud tones, that he stood by every word the doctor said. The stranger continued, speaking very earnestly but suavely, and in such low tones that other persons present could catch only a word here and there. He said something about lynchings being inevitable almost in cases of assault on women. The doctor retorted:

"But I have myself received an account—not a newspaper report—from a reliable man of a lynching which occurred lately within three miles of his home, and there was no assault in the case at all. I wish to be fair-minded in this matter, however, and I will say to you, what I have often said before, that in some respects the negroes receive worse treatment in the North than in the South. But come to the meeting next Wednesday night. Our minds are open and we wish to learn all the facts. I cordially invite you to be present at the meeting and to give expression to your views. I can assure you that you will have a fair hearing."

The stranger thanked the doctor, but said he regretted that he had to leave New York before that time. The two shook hands heartily, and the stranger then left.

While Dr. Parkhurst was engaged in his discussion about the South a nervous-looking young man, after waiting awhile with undisguised impatience, hunted up the assistant minister, the Rev. W. W. Coe, and whispered a few words to him. Mr. Coe smiled and indicated the way to the pastor's room. The young man went into the main auditorium and quickly reappeared with a young woman. Mr. Coe married them, and they hastened away. The bridegroom gave his name as Clarence Biedleman, and the bride was Mrs. Cora Wahl. They said they had come from Philadelphia on the 8 o'clock train and they were going back there at once.

CONGREGATIONAL PASTORAL.

Moderator Bradford Suggests Greater Consolidation of Societies—Recommendations for Lent.

In a pastoral letter addressed to all the Congregational churches in the country, by the Rev. Dr. Emory H. Bradford, Moderator of the Congregational National Council, the writer devotes himself chiefly to presenting a report of Congregationalist conditions and problems, with tentative advice. He notes that the gain in church membership last year was 10,356, and the gain in the number of churches was 48, but he does not think that these figures represent a satisfactory advance; rather, he characterizes the present status of Congregationalism as mere marking time.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the statistics, he declares, is the proof that in New England the population is increasing about two and one half times more rapidly than the Congregational membership. Of 5,717 ministers, 1,814 are without charge, while 1,045 churches are without ministration of the Gospel—a profoundly serious state of afairs.

The present system of ministerial relief, with funds maintained separately by many State associations and by a committee of the National Council, is declared intolerable, and the adoption of some scheme for consolidating the work under the National Committee is urged. Dr. Bradford also suggests the consolidation of all benevolent societies into one, with a single executive head, but with departments under competent charge, representing all interests now represented through the several independent organizations. He urges that the National Council meet annually, instead of triennially, as now, and in conjunction with a joint convention of the missionary societies.

Dr. Bradford pronounces in favor of "more vital fellowship among our churches," but tempers that utterance by taking note that there exists popularly "a still more intense insistence on the liberty of the local church."

He recommends that Congregational pastors shape their services in the coming Lenten season to cultivate among their people "the practice of the presence of God."

CHRISTIAN WORKERS TO MEET.

Third Conference of the National Federation of Churches.

The members of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers will have their third annual conference to-morrow morning and afternoon in the managers' room in the Bible House. President J. Cleveland Cady will deliver an address, and the report of the Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford, the General Secretary, and the reports from local federations are to be read. At the morning session the Rev. Dr. William C. Webb will deliver an address on "Federation in England." Dr. Webb is the Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance of Pennsylvania.

The afternoon session is to be presided over by the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford of Montclair, N. J. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Albertson, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Germantown, Penn., will speak on "'Associate Membership,' a Plan of Interdenominational Application." Following is to be a discussion on "The Evangelistic Side of Our Work," by the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Gordell. The conference is to close after an address on "Federation in Its Relation to Home Mission Work," by the Rev. Dr. William M. Bell, General Secretary of Missions.

At a dinner to the delegates in the evening in the St. Denis Hotel, the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; the Rev. Dr. Kerr Royce Tupper, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Dr. S. Parks Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will speak.

ST. JAMES'S PRO-CATHEDRAL.

New Structure in Brooklyn Dedicated by Bishop McDonnell.

An event of much interest to Roman Catholics in Brooklyn and throughout the Diocese of Long Island was the dedication yesterday of the new Pro-Cathedral of St. James, at Jay and Concord Streets. The old building, the first place of worship erected by Catholics on the island, has been almost entirely rebuilt, and the new structure is one of the handsomest in Brooklyn. Peculiar interest attached to the dedication yesterday because of the fact that St. James's was the pioneer church of the denomination in Brooklyn.

The exercises were largely attended, priests from all parts of the diocese being among those present, as well as a number from the Archdiocese of New York. The services were conducted by Bishop Charles E. McDonnell, the ceremonies beginning at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. Before the celebration of the mass, the Bishop, accompanied by the attending priests and acolytes, proceeded to the outside of the church and blessed the outer walls of the edifice. The interior of the building and the new altars were then blessed, following which high mass was celebrated at the main altar. The Rev. John C. York of Huntington was the celebrant of the mass. He was assisted by the Rev. J. J. Mallon of Our Lady of Victory Church, Brooklyn, as deacon, and the Rev. William B. Farrell of Hempstead as subdeacon. The Rev. J. A. Carroll of St. James's was master of ceremonies, and the sermon was delivered by the Rev. Thomas S. Campbell.

In the evening a sermon was preached by the Rev. Patrick F. O'Hare, who was pastor of St. James's twenty years ago.

ARCHBISHOP FARLEY PREACHES

Tells St. Patrick's Cathedral Congregation the Responsibilities of His Diocese Are Crushing.

Archbishop Farley officiated at the 11 o'clock service in the cathedral yesterday morning, preaching for the first time since he assumed the duties of his office. Every seat in the cathedral was filled and many were compelled to stand until the benediction. In the course of his remarks the Archbishop said:

"A short time ago the storms gathered about us, and the lightning of God descended and took from us a loving father, a devout Archbishop, and a devoted friend. The whole city and Church were draped in mourning, and our hearts were desolate. It has pleased God to appoint to you another shepherd and friend. Would to God the burden had fallen upon other shoulders, so heavy are the responsibilities. I feel I cannot fill the place so sadly made vacant, although I may occupy it. I do not bring the gracious gifts of heart and mind and wisdom of him we have lost. No one feels that loss more than he who stands before you. The responsibilities of this diocese, with its half million of souls, are crushing."

In conclusion, the Archbishop asked for the prayers of the congregation and their assistance in his work, and trusted they would bear with him in the discharge of his heavy duties.

WEEK OF PRAYER.

Suggested of Committee on Simultaneous Prayer for the Last Seven Days in Lent.

Thirty mission boards of the United States and Canada have established in this city a Committee on Simultaneous Prayer, with offices in the Bible House in Astor Place. They have just sent out from New York an appeal to Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, eMthodists, Moravians, Presbyterians, Reformed, United Brethren, Christians, and Disciples to observe the dates April 5 to 12 next, inclusive, the final week in Lent.

Christian people everywhere are asked to observe that week with prayer for the evangelization of the world. Those who signed the appeal are the Rev. Dr. Haven and Dr. Carroll, Methodist; the Rev. Dr. Halsey and Messrs. Speer and Grant, Presbyterian; the Rev. Dr. H. N. Cobb and Mr. J. W. Conklin, Reformed; the Rev. Dr. A. S. Lloyd and Mr. J. W. Wood, Episcopal, and James Wood, Quaker.

CATHOLIC POPULATION.

Nearly 19,000,000 Communicants Under the Stars and Stripes.

According to the advance sheets of the official Catholic directory for 1903 there is a total Catholic population of 11,289,710 in the United States, or one-seventh of the total population. Taking into consideration the newly acquired possessions, the Catholic population under the flag, from the latest figures obtainable, is as follows:

United States	11,289,710
Philippines	6,565,998
Hawaii	733,000
American Samoa	3,000
Guam	9,000
Puerto Rico	953,243
Total	18,853,951

The total population of the above-mentioned territory is 84,233,069.

There are 100 prelates in this country—1 Cardinal, 13 Archbishops, and 86 Bishops. Other statistics of the clergy and institutions are:

Secular clergy	9,743
Clergy of religious orders	3,225
Churches	10,878
Universities	7
Seminaries	71
Students in seminaries	3,382
Parish schools	3,978
Children in schools	963,683
Charitable institutions	923

New York is the largest diocese, with an estimated Catholic population of 1,200,000. Chicago comes next, with a million, but it has the largest number of churches—301.

NOTES OF THE CHURCHES.

The Rev. J. Henry Watson, a curate in Trinity Chapel, has resigned, to become a missionary under the Archdeaconry of New York, and also to assist the pastor of the Italian Church of San Salvatore, in Broome Street.

The Rev. W. A. B. Holmes, a curate in St. Peter's Church, Manhattan, has accepted a call to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Long Island City.

The property of St. Barnabas's Episcopal Church, in Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, will be bought by Calvary Church. The Rev. W. H. Barnes, the rector, will become a curate in Holy Cross Church, Fourth Street and Avenue C, Manhattan.

The Rev. Dr. William Denman, pastor of Olivet Memorial Church, Manhattan, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Duryea Presbyterian Church, Clermont Avenue, near Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Rev. S. Mariano, an Italian Roman Catholic priest in White Plains, has secured sufficient money to enable him to begin the work of purchasing land for a church for the Italian residents of White Plains and Port Chester.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius V. Mahony, the newly appointed pastor of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, at Ossining, assumed charge yesterday.

Bishop Starkey of the Newark Diocese dedicated Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Grantwood yesterday. It is at Palisade and Riverview Avenues and is of palisade rock. Thirty-two stained glass windows were the gift of Mrs. J. Hull Browning of New York. The cost of the new church was $7,000. Major S. Wood McClave gave the plot of ground.

The Rev. Dr. Marsten Installed.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Edward Marsten was installed yesterday afternoon as pastor of Bethany Presbyterian Church, East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue, by the Presbytery of New York City, the Rev. Daniel Russell, President, officiating. Dr. Marsten was formerly pastor of the Broad Street Presbyterian Church, Columbus, Ohio, which church he built and where he became intimately acquainted with the late President McKinley, through the latter attending Broad Street Church regularly while in Columbus as Governor of Ohio.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE CARVINGS.

Remarkable Collection of Old Carved and Lacquered Shrines, Panels, Doors, and Plaques.

Messrs. Yamanaka & Co. of Osaka, Japan, have placed in the Fifth Avenue Galleries, 366 Fifth Avenue, a collection of antique carvings in wood and metal, mostly Buddhistic in origin, made by a Mr. Hirase, which will be sold on the afternoons of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday next.

This collector gathered up many pieces from temples, palaces, and shrines at the time when Japan was disturbed by the advent of Western ideas and many temples were abandoned or dismantled. Hence a great number of the objects have Buddhistic thought underlying their design and decoration, while others are not religious, but belong to private houses. To the Hirase collection the firm has added many pieces from China which were secured in Peking during the Boxer troubles. The result is a couple of galleries full of the most remarkable objects that New York has ever seen, quite different from the ordinary exhibitions of Chinese and Japanese specimens of the industrial arts.

Some of the pieces are decorated with old lacquer, others painted in different colors, still others only show that they were once colored by the remains of paint on unexposed surfaces. There are many sliding doors from Japanese houses carved in very low relief with flowers, birds, or animals, and colored in parts, the framework of the door very beautifully lacquered with a fine design only perceptible on close inspection. Portions of boldly carved temple decorations testify to the splendid powers of composition of the old wood carvers. A longish panel in open work will show ducks sporting among waves, each bird in a characteristic attitude and the water indicated by conventional waves of surprising boldness. One of these is signed by Yugetsu. Or a saint or warrior on horseback rushes headlong over the ocean, the horse going like the wind and its rider, grasping the saddle with high knees, seeming to enjoy the mad race. Here is a panel carved in high relief from a thick block of wood representing crags and a terrific tiger. Two men are hiding behind rocks. The foremost is the Dutiful Son in the Chinese story who approached a tiger in order to give his father time to escape; but the beast was so softened by this proof of filial affection that he did not destroy him.

There are old wooden masks used as wall decorations, old panels, or rammas, pierced and decorated with colors, which formed part of the furniture of tearooms; a primitive wooden drum in the shape of a carp, its side worn away by the beating of the drumstick, attributed to Unkei, A. D. 1200; a big carved bunch of plum blossoms of about 1700, signed by Mitsutada, the carver, and treated with pink and yellow painting. The stalwart management of flower designs on a grand scale is a revelation to carvers of wood; such is a 1650 carving of lotus in pierced design, long and low, carried out by Hida Takumi after designs by Koyetsu.

Among the shrines, one of the most beautiful is a palace Butsudan, six feet high, with a severe black exterior, lacquered with inlay of mother of pearl, decorated also with Chinese characters. When its double pair of folding doors are open the most charming interior is revealed. The gilt background has two Buddhist spirits of the sky, "Gokuraishiki," painted on it, and the inner parts of the four doors are made most charmingly odd and beautiful with carvings and other decoration. Its date is about 1700. A set of four old doors of sugi wood is a superb instance of carving applied in small panels. They carry the Tokuwaga crest in the small square panels of the second tier. The long third tier panels show the How bird in pairs, billing with extended wings. The top tier has Buddhist figures seated front face with crossed legs; these are pierced panels. Once colored, these doors are now bare to the grain of the wood. The date is 1650, and the artist is Ryuho. Each door is six feet four inches high and eighteen inches wide.

The temple stands, carved dog Foos, reliefs showing the Japanese patron gods, religious statuettes gilt or lacquered, panels with dragons, beasts and birds, are bewildering in number and often of surprising virility and dignity. The bronze pieces are fewer, but some of them excellent. An excessively ornamented shrine nine feet high by five feet long and three broad, made of keyaki wood in natural color, is a miniature temple, on which the carver has so lavished his work as to overshoot the mark. This piece was begun in 1790 by Genzo, who died in 1800, and his son, Genzuke, took five years more to finish it. It was an order from a very rich citizen of Osaka named Sugano, and has been in his family ever since. An elegant piece of miniature architecture in the Buddhistic-Japanese style is a romon, or gate, seven feet high, decorated with lacquers and painting. No one interested in wood carving should fail to examine this remarkable collection.

ART NOTES.

The Guild of Arts and Crafts, 109 East Twenty-third Street, announces a course of six lectures by ladies on Saturday afternoons in February and March. The subjects are bookbinding, metal work, basketry, stained glass, &c.

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The Museum of Fine Arts in Boston is to leave Copley Square, where the Public Library and Trinity Church have been its neighbors so long, and will build itself a larger home on land between Huntington Avenue and the Fens. The architects, Edmund M. Wheelwright and R. Clipston Sturgis, have been commissioned by the Trustees to go to Europe in order to study existing museums. This does not carry with it commissions as architects of the building; it is only to make a report that these gentlemen are sent abroad, though Mr. Sturgis was the designer of that part of the present Boston Museum of Fine Arts last built, and Mr. Wheelwright was City Architect for several years. Daylight is an excellent thing in museums, though most architects seem unaware of its value, and perhaps European museums, take them by and large, are the worst sinners in that respect. The reason is that a large majority of them are old palaces adapted to uses for which they were not built.

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Mr. Walter Shirlaw, N. A., who has recently returned from a long sojourn in France and Italy, will show paintings at the Salmagundi Club, 14 West Twelfth Street, from the 3d to the 9th of February.

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The disfigurement of Holbein's portrait of King Henry VIII. at Hampton Court has elicited the curious bit of information from the guards that parties of Londoners often stand before the likeness of the able but porcine Henry and revile his memory in the picturesque terms of Whitechapel, punctuating their remarks with the traditional intensive "bloody." A correspondent of The Daily Graphic relates how a party of cockneys were making fun of the pictures according to their wont, when a large woman in the group overheard the guard to say: "This is the picture of Henry VIII." Thereupon she cried: "Where's the bloke what had so many wives?" Then she demanded to know the number of tehm and their names. Going up to the picture in a towering rage, she exclaimed: "You old villain! I would 'ave 'Henried' you, King or no King! I wished I'd been your wife! I'd 'ave seen to it that you never married no other woman." The guard was alarmed lest, like the gentleman friend of Artemus Ward, who had an invincible dislike to Judas Iscariot and smote his waxen image, the virago should break Henry's painted face. She left the gallery cursing Henry VIII. vigorously. Perhaps it was some excitable champion of her own sex like this lady who gave the Holbein a bang.

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A newspaper of Berne, Switzerland, relates the remarkable story of Charles Galland and his writing desk. Owing to its appearance, and from sentimental reasons, M. Galland bequeathed this interesting piece of furniture to a relative, a certain lawyer named Couchet, but his millions he left to the City of Geneva. When M. Couchet came for the desk it was searched and the sum of $44,000 in securities was found therein. The city authorities removed these values as their own, but M. Couchet laid claim to them as part and parcel of the bequest to him. A law suit was started and the parties to it have compromised on $42,000 paid over to Couchet.

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At Ephesus the Austrian explorers for the benefit of the Vienna Museum have discovered a fine marble pavement of the fourth century and some uncommonly beautiful mosaics of the same epoch from the old Forum.

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The Art Students' League, founded by students in 1875 and incorporated in 1878, has remained ever since a self-governing and self-supporting organization on a thoroughly democratic basis. It offers free scholarships to its own pupils and to those of other art schools in different cities. In order to enlarge its usefulness it has issued an appeal for a fund of $75,000, the money to be held by the following Trustees: Everett P. Wheeler, John La Farge, Samuel T. Shaw, C. Y. Turner, and Kenyon Cox. The appeal is signed by a large body of prominent painters, sculptors, and architects. The league has no other source of income but the tuition fees, which are needed for its ordinary expenses. With an endowment to improve its facilities it will be able to widen its scope and add to its well-proved efficiency. This is an excellent chance for aiding an important department of the higher education.

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A sale of 290 Oriental rugs and carpets which belonged to the late Father J. B. Schwenniger will be sold at the New York Art Galleries, 2 West Twenty-eighth Street, by Mr. John Fell O'Brien, on Monday, Feb. 2, and following afternoons, at 3 P. M.

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The Society of Illustrators has opened its second exhibition of drawings at the International Gallery, otherwise the Taft-Belknap Company's rooms, 1 East Fortieth Street. On Monday, Feb. 2, an evening reception will be held. The President is Albert B. Wenzell, Vice President, Edward Penfield.

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The contract made between France and Persia to give to French excavators the right to dig in ruins has brought forth the discoveries at Susa, the capital of Elam to the East of Babylon, made by the expedition under M. Jacques de Morgan, formerly Director of Excavations in Egypt. Work was carried on during portions of five years, 1897 to 1902, and many objects discovered by de Morgan, Father Shell, Lampré, Jéquier, Gautier, &c., on the old ground first studied in 1880 by M. and Madame Dieulafoy were shown last Summer at the Petit Palais in Paris. Among de Morgan's finds is a bronze column 13 feet high with votive inscription, cast in the best manner, as well as bronze weapons, mirrors, door ornaments, rings, nails, seals, and other small objects. A finely cast but mutilated altar of bronze shows that it was surrounded by serpents and supported on the heads of five human figures which were hacked off, probably when Assurbanipal took Susa and caused all the marble and bronze and other statues he did not carry away to be destroyed by his soldiers. Jacques de Morgan has embodied his discoveries in his Histoire d' Elam, and in reports of the expedition. The Persians may inherit their taste for colored tiles from the Elamites, who clothed their walls with brilliant tiles giving pictures of events, landscapes, towns, and animals, and especially long texts setting forth the names of kings and their relatives. A chapel of King Shutruk Nakuvkte II. was found, whose walls were clad in blue enamel tiles. De Morgan holds that the use in Elam of enamel for tiles, dagger knobs, vases, and reliefs goes back to the twentieth century before Christ. This part of Persia contains two races of men, one Semetic, the other non-Semetic, who called their land Ansan and Susa, while the Semites called it Elam. The power was alternately with one or the other race. De Morgan has a theory that the Anzanites were of Negrito blood, just as Houssaye has argued that the present Persian race is composed of Aryan Persians, Turanians, and black skinned Negritoes. Although the climate of Elam is almost insupportable from May to October, the discoveries indicate a very high and very ancient culture with a rich and large population. De Morgan reckons that to thoroughly excavate the great mound of Susa will take twenty years.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Labouisse—Pell.

Mrs. Isabel Townsend Pell was married to Peter Rathbone Labouisse by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford in St. George's Church on Saturday last. Mr. Labouisse is a member of a distinguished Louisiana family. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Townsend of New York and Babylon, L. I., and her marriage to S. Osgood Pell in October, 1899, was one of the social events of that year. A year later Mrs. Pell, then only nineteen years of age, sued for a divorce, which was granted by Justice Blanchard on the report of Sidney J. Cowan, the referee. She was awarded the custody of her infant daughter and granted alimony of $250 a month.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Ambassador from Austria-Hungary and Baroness Hengelmuller entertained at dinner this evening. The company included Rear Admiral Lord Charles Beresford of the British Navy, the Admiral of the American Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Gen. Young, Gen. and Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Robbins of New York, Capt. and Mrs. Cowles, Mr. and Mrs. Waterlow, Mr. Deering of the British Embassy, Mrs. Reyburn, Miss Alice Roosevelt, Miss Elizabeth Young, Miss Kean, Miss Patton, the Baroness von Palm, Representative Hitt, George W. Smalley, and the Baron Frankenstein.

Mr. Oden Horstmann entertained at breakfast to-day at the Chevy Chase Club a company of twenty young people, invited to meet the Misses King of Albany.

The wedding party selected to attend Miss Marion Cockrell and Edson Fessenden Gallaudet on Feb. 14 will include the débutante sister of the bride, Miss Anna Ewing Cockrell, and the bridegroom's sister, Miss Marion Gallaudet, as bridesmaids; Francis Parsons of Hartford as best man, and the following as ushers: Winthrop Dwight of New York, George D. Seymour of New Haven, John Robinson of Hartford, Frederick Allen of St. Louis, Gifford Pinchot of Washington, Herbert Gallaudet, brother of the bridegroom, and E. Cockrell and Allen V. Cockrell, brothers of the bride. The ceremony will take place at noon at the Church of the Covenant, and will be followed by a wedding breakfast. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt will attend the ceremony and breakfast.

SHORTER DAYS FOR WORKMEN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—The Pullman Palace Car Company has posted a notice announcing that beginning April 1 ten hours' wages will be paid for nine hours' work to every man employed in the company's works. Nearly 8,000 men are affected and more than $70,000 will be added to the company's payroll each month.

One thousand extra men will be employed to do the work performed in the tenth hour by the old force.

Under the old schedule the men worked sixty hours a week. Under the new system they will work fifty-four hours a week and will have their Saturday afternoons off.

MRS. JOHN C. SIMMS HURT.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station reported late last night that Mrs. John C. Simms, fifty-four years old, living at the Hotel Grenoble, Broadway and Fiftieth Street, had been knocked down and run over by a team and carriage on the evening of Jan. 30.

The accident occurred near the hotel. Mrs. Simms was attended, the police report, by Dr. Acker of 257 West Forty-fifth Street. She received internal injuries as well as contusions of the body.

JOHN D. LONG IMPROVING.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—The reports to-day from the bedside of ex-Secretary John D. Long, who lies dangerously ill at St. Margaret's Hospital, were of a character to give renewed hope of his ultimate recovery. The impression reflected from the bulletins of the past twenty-four hours was one of encouragement, and those in attendance made no attempt to-night to conceal the fact that the day had been satisfactory from a medical standpoint.

Church League of the Baptized.

To procure means for the pensioning of old and disabled clergymen, their widows and orphans, is the object of the new organization in the Episcopal Church known as the "Church League of the Baptized." The league has already established branches in several parishes. All members of a parish who have been baptized are eligible to membership, and each member is taxed the sum of ten cents annually toward the general fund. Collections are planned to be made by All Saints' Day, so that the Clergy Relief Fund may be distributed to its beneficiaries on Christmas Day. Miss J. W. Koues of Manhattan is the Secretary of the league.

HARLEM CHURCH'S TROUBLE

Charges to be Submitted at Special Session of the Classis.

East Side Congregation of the Collegiate Reformed Corporation Excited Since the Consistory Election.

The trouble in the Harlem Collegiate Reformed Church has become so acute that a special session of the Classis of New York has been called for Feb. 9 to consider it. It was discussed by many members of the congregation yesterday. The trouble, on the surface, affects only the First Church, located at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Third Avenue, but it has been declared that the Second Church at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, is involved in it. The Harlem Collegiate Church is one corporation and the two church organizations comprise it. Some of the members have said that unless the Classis sifts the matter and adjusts it wisely there will be a disruption, with an application to the courts to dissolve the corporation.

The Rev. E. S. Ralston, who was supposed to be a factor in the case, resigned and has begun work as pastor of the Second Reformed Church of Poughkeepsie, having removed his family thither on Saturday. It is charged, but denied, that the trouble has been caused by jealousy between the two congregations, one on the east side and the other on the west side. It has been said that members of the east side congregation believe that their rich coreligionists want to become the whole Collegiate Church of Harlem and make the First Church a mission congregation.

The charges that are to be submitted to the Classis are:

Recited—During the past year the First Church has taken in 150 members on confession of faith. This is a larger number than has been received in any single Reformed Church in America in many years. This statement is made as a tribute to the Rev. E. S. Ralston, who has had charge, and also to show that the First Church is prosperous.

Charged—When the Rev. E. S. Ralston was called, two and a half years ago, it was distinctly understood in the congregation that he was to be installed as minister if he proved satisfactory. Notwithstanding that his labors were blessed of God as recited, it came to be known last Fall that he was to be discharged on May 1 next.

Charged—Years ago it was the custom to elect Elders and Deacons by vote of all members of the church, but six years ago the method was changed, contrary both to the knowledge and wishes of the congregation.

Charged—At the recent annual meeting of the Consistory there was elected to membership in that body a man who is most decidedly persona non grata to the congregation, and against whose installation the congregation protested by petition, and in consequence of which six members of the Consistory resigned.

Charged—Because of the election to and continuance in office of men who are thought to be opposed to the best interests of the Church, it is impossible to get good men to serve in the Consistory.

The meeting at which the trouble began was on the second Friday in November, for the election of the Consistory. There are sixteen members of the Consistory, eight from each church, and they form the governing body. The officers of the First Church wanted at that time to make a change, and leave out Daniel D. Beekman. It was charged that he sided with the Second Church in a desire to make the First Church an east side mission. On account of a discussion five of the First Church members of the Consistory resigned. They were Dr. W. C. Hands, John C. Giffing, H. K. Hoffman, James Nicholson, and Charles A. Mapes. Another resigned later. At the meeting eleven members were present, and Daniel D. Beekman and eight others voted for themselves for nomination. John C. Giffing and Robert McKeon refused to do likewise. The affair stirred up the congregation, and forty-five members of the First Church signed a petition asking to be given a voice in the election, but that was refused, and the members that were nominated voted for themselves and became the governing body for another term of years.

Forty-five members protested against the installation of Mr. Beekman, but the Consistory denied the protest. Fifty-eight members will present the appeal to the Classis.

The Harlem Collegiate Church owns property worth $1,500,000, and has an income of $60,000 a year. Much of this is business property. Its debts amount to about $500,000.

IN THE SHOPS.

Every child who sees it in the shop window refuses to be dragged by, and insists upon having a "pussy." It is a cat rocking chair. The sides are in the form of a cat, a big white cat with green eyes. The seat is of some simple green stuff, and there is a step at the front and a strap across to hold the baby in.

***

A go-cart has the handle behind, and it is in the form of a small vehicle, with a horse attached, a horse with a skin of real hair, on wheels to move with the cart.

***

Light hats are out for the dolls that are going to the South this year. They are wide-brimmed hats of a dead-white straw, each with a colored braid on the edge—a delicate pink, a blue, or lavender.

***

There are also many pretty mull hats for the dolls, with ruffles and lace edged. Many have sprays of flowers.

***

So have the more elaborate bonnets of chiffon, some of pink, some of blue, and some of white. Several have tiny ostrich plumes to match the chiffon.

***

Useful things for the doll's wardrobe are little cashmere wrappers, simply made and trimmed around the sleeves with something of a delicate color.

***

Large hats show the shirring and cording to be seen also on this season's gowns. One hat of a deep yellow straw shows this only on the edge, for it is covered entirely with cream lace, not draped, but shaped to the hat with several rows shirred over cords that outline the crown. The trimming on this hat is one large white ostrich feather, with the end of the stem a little in front of the centre of the hat, finished here with a large round ornament, and falling straight back over the hat down on to the hair below.

***

Here is a charming chatelaine watch. The gold is of a dull yellow bronze. The pin is a big oval of turquois matrix, arched like a big carbuncle, in a frame of the gold. On one side at the top is a tiny lizard of the gold with green eyes, and near its head is a diamond. In the centre of the watch is another piece of the turquois, round and high arched.

***

Opal matrix cuff links are among the most effective. The combination of dark matrix with the opalescent tints is beautiful.

***

They do not do anything by halves in selling enameled ware. One of the most complete chafing dish sets is in agate ware. It has the chafing dish, a large oval tray, a soup bowl, a soup plate, a strainer and measuring cup all in a box, with a book of directions thrown in. The chafing dish can be purchased without the accessories.

***

Flat life is making necessary furniture that will utilize the corner space. A pretty table is three-cornered when one leaf is down, but square when it is raised. With one leaf down the three-cornered table will fit into a corner and present a straight front. Pull it out, put up the other leaf, and there is a card table, tea table, or anything else one may wish.

***

A pedestal for a vase, bronze piece, or something of that nature is a deception. It stands nearly as high as a table when it is in position for its ornamental burden. Remove the ornament and raise the top and there is revealed inside a cupboard, with shelves, and, as is shown in the shops, large quart bottles are in the cupboard. It is an up-to-date wine cellar.

HERR VON DELBRUECK DEAD.

Known as Bismarck's Alter Ego, He Negotiated the Treaties Which United the German Empire.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—Herr von Delbrueck, honorary Prussian Minister of State, is dead.

Martin Frederick Rudolph Delbrueck, who was called at one time Bismarck's alter ego, was born in Berlin in 1817, the son of a tutor of the two sons of Frederick William III. He was educated at Zeitz, Magdeburg, and Halle and studied law at Bonn and Berlin. Entering public life in 1849, he was made Director of the Division of Commerce and Industry, and his part in detaching Prussia from the Austrian commercial policy was considerable. To him Prussia owed at that time a whole series of commercial treaties with different German States.

After 1862, Bismarck, then President of the Cabinet, gave Herr von Delbrueck's commercial ideas powerful support, and upon the same principles he negotiated treaties with foreign powers.

In 1867 Delbrueck was made President of the Imperial Chancellory. At the time of the Franco-Prussian war and afterward it was he who went up and down among the German States and negotiated the treaties which made Germany a unit. It was Herr von Delbrueck, too, who prepared the Constitution of the new empire. For five years after the founding of the empire Delbrueck retained his office as President of the General Chancellory, now become the Imperial Chancellory.

In 1876 he was dismissed in spite of his reputation and services. Later, as a member of the Reichstag, he dared oppose Bismarck. He retired from the Reichstag in 1881. It is said he refused from the Emperor several titles of nobility.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Sir George Gabriel Stokes, Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and formerly President of the Royal Society and of the British Association, is dead.

Sir George Gabriel Stokes, who was created a Baronet in 1889, was born at Skreen, County Sligo, Ireland, in 1819. He was a younger son of the Rev. Gabriel Stokes, Rector of Skreen. He was educated at Bristol College, and then at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was senior wrangler in 1841. In the same year he was elected Fellow of Pembroke. Ten years later he was made a Fellow of the Royal Society, and from 1885 to 1890 he was its President. He received the Prussian Order of Merit and was Member of Parliament for Cambridge University from 1887 to 1892, when he became Master of Pembroke. He was an honorary D. C. L. of Oxford and an honorary LL. D. of Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Cambridge, as well as Sc. D. of the last. He had published books upon mathematics and physics—"The Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society," "The Cambridge Philosophical Transactions," both in scientific serials.

Elisha Morgan.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1.—Elisha Morgan, head of the Morgan Envelope Company, President of the American Fine Writing Paper Company, Vice President and Director of the United States Envelope Company, and a Director in many other paper manufacturing industries, died here this morning.

Mr. Morgan was an active Republican, serving as Presidential Elector in 1888 and 1892 and as a member of Gov. William E. Russell's Council in 1892 and 1893.

He was one of the judges of paper manufacture at the World's Fair in Chicago. He came of Puritan ancestry, being a descendant of Miles Morgan, one of the earliest settlers of Springfield. He was born in Northfield in 1833, and before entering the paper and envelope business was employed on the Connecticut River Railroad.

Obituary Notes.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Wilhelm Meyer Lutz, operatic composer and for many years musical director of the Gaiety Theatre here, died to-day.

Wilhelm Meyer Lutz was born in 1829 at Mannerstadt, Kissingen, Germany, where his father was an organist. When twelve years old he played in public with an orchestra. He studied under Eisenhofer and Keller, and in 1848 settled in England, at first as organist at St. Chad's, Birmingham. Later for many years he was choirmaster at St. George's Roman Catholic Cathedral, London.

He was leader of the orchestra at the Surrey Theatre from 1851 to 1855, and after 1869 was musical director at the Gaiety. He had also managed operatic tours of Grisi, Mario and others. Among his operas may be named "Faust and Marguerite," "Blonde and Brunette," and "The Miller of Milburg."

Obituary Note.

THOMAS U. SMITH, who was prominent in county and local athletic circles, died of consumption yesterday in his home, in Plainfield, N. J. He was twenty-seven years of age and unmarried.

WILLIAM J. WHITING, who was a member of the firm of F. F. Haywood & Co., manufacturers of fire extinguishers, died yesterday in Seney Hospital, Brooklyn. He underwent an operation for appendicitis on Friday. He was taken ill in his home at 208 Hewes Street on Wednesday last.

Mr. Whiting was born in Franklin, Mass., in 1855. He was a mason, and a member of the International Fire Chiefs' Association. He had extensive mine interests in the West.

CONGESTED FREIGHT YARDS.

Fully 20,000 Cars Moved in Two Days on Pittsburg Division of Various Lines.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—Fully 20,000 freight cars were moved on the Pittsburg Division of the several railroads during Saturday and Sunday, the majority of them being started to-day. The weather was favorable and each line put forth special efforts to relieve the congested condition of the yards. Every engine that could be pressed into service was in use, and all of the trainmen made at least one day, while large numbers were credited with two days before stopping work. The yards are not entirely cleared, but are in much better shape than for a long time past.

The movement by each road follows: Pennsylvania, in Union Station yards, 4,000 cars; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 3,000; Panhandle, 2,000; Pittsburg and Lake Erie, 6,000, and the Baltimore and Ohio, 5,000.

DIED.

CUSHMAN.—On Friday, Jan. 30, at his residence, 337 West 22d St., Ephraim Holbrook Cushman, in the 71st year of his age.
Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., on Monday morning, Feb. 2, at 10:30.

DELFRAT.—Jan. 30, 1903, at Canandaigua, N. Y., Paul Henry, eldest son of the late John C. Delprat, in his 80th year.
Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, L. I.

FRASER.—On Feb. 1, 1903, Angus Hamilton Fraser, aged 35 years, eldest son of Elizabeth and the late Alexander Fraser.
Funeral services at his late residence, 273 East 165th St., near Mott Av., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, 1903, at 8 o'clock.
Scotch papers please copy.

LAWRENCE.—At Astoria, L. I., Thursday, Jan. 29, Carrie W. Montgomery, wife of James Van Horne Lawrence, and daughter of Richard W. Montgomery of Huntington, L. I.
Funeral services at 56 Wardell St., Astoria, at 4 P. M. Monday, Feb. 2. Interment private at Huntington.

NICHOLS.—On Friday, Jan. 30, 1903, at Englewood, N. J., Fanny Dwyer, wife of the late F. B. Nichols.
Funeral services at her home in Englewood, Monday morning, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock.

PAISLEY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903, at his residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Joseph K. Paisley, aged 41 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 220 Rich Av., Mount Vernon, Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station, (New Haven Railroad,) at 1:04 P. M.

POWELSON.—On Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903, Wyckoff H. Powelson, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 174 Gates Av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 8 P. M. Interment at New Brunswick, N. J.

SAXE.—Saturday, Jan. 31, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. R. B. Urrey, East Orange, N. J., Huldah E. M. Saxe, widow of the Rev. George Godfrey Saxe, in her 70th year.
Funeral from her late residence, Madison, N. J., Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 3, at 3 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—On Saturday, Jan. 31, Frederick Lacy Underhill, in the 54th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, No. 45 Lafayette Place, on Monday, Feb. 2, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

WHITING.—On Sunday, Feb. 1, 1903, William J. Whiting, aged 47 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 208 Hewes St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 3, at 8 o'clock.

THE MACMONNIES COLLECTION
of paintings and bronzes now on exhibition at the
Durand-Ruel Galleries,
389 Fifth Avenue,
Will remain open until and during
Monday, Feb. 2d,
under the direction of
THEODORE B. STARR
(his sole agent for many years)
Diamond Merchant,
Jeweler and Silversmith,
MADISON SQUARE WEST
Between 25th and 26th Streets.
Established 1862.
15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus
29 years as above.
SPECIAL NOTICE
No connection with any other house in this line of business.

AUGUSTIN DALY'S ESTATE.

His Management Has Brought Up Its Value Far in Excess of All Debts, Says ex-Justice Daly.

Although the appraisal of the estate of Augustin Daly, which was filed on Saturday, showed that after the payment of his debts and liabilities there was a deficiency of $28,460, it develops that, owing to the provident management of the estate by the executors, its value at the present time is greatly in excess of debts and charges.

In explanation of the shortage, according to the appraisal, and also of the increase in value through good management, ex-Justice Joseph F. Daly, one of the executors, said:

"The statement about the shortage in the Augustin Daly estate was based on the tax report of the condition of the estate at the time of his death. At that time he was in debt about $20,000, and the costs and other expenses increased it to about $28,460. All the debts are now filed, and the estate has been so managed that at the present time it is far in excess of all debts and charges, and all the bequests will be made."

Funeral of George E. Stackhouse.

Funeral services for George E. Stackhouse, sporting editor of The New York Tribune, were conducted yesterday afternoon at 418 Third Street, Brooklyn. There was a large attendance, many of those present being men who had been associated with Mr. Stackhouse in newspaper work. The floral tributes were numerous. The Lutheran funeral service was read by the Rev. Albert H. Studebaker, pastor of St. Matthew's Church, and the Masonic service was conducted by the members of St. John's Lodge.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 1.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
BRADLEY, Michael, 430 E. 116th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURKE, Michael, 361 E. 80th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAUER, Dorothy, 377 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOYLE, Mary, 8 St. Mark's Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
COHANE, Ellen, 214 Monroe St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COFFEE, Thomas, 542 W. 53d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORRIGAN, Thomas, 304 W. 50th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CASSIDY, Lizzie, 543 W. 47th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHIOMENTI, Angela, 109 Thompson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CANFER, Victoria, 318 W. 49th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CLIFFORD, Eliza, 86 Gansevoort St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CERINA, Mary, 442 W. 28th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DYSON, Mary E., 314 E. 39th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DRESSNER, Harry, 105 E. 106th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DI MATTEO, V., 990 Columbus Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DEMPSEY, Eliza, 113 Amsterdam Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DIMARTINO, Antonio, 237 Elizabeth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DOWNEY, Katherine, 646 E. 11th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ENGEL, Christian H., 540 W. 44th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ELIA, Filippa, 50 Mott St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*FANNELE, Margaret, 170 Thompson St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GOODWIN, S. A., 373 W. 116th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GARRITY, Lucy, 208 E. 37th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRASSBERG, Joseph, 136 Madison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*GROSSMAN, Harris, 137 Broome St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*HIRCHSTAFF, Rosie B., 122 Rivington St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HILD, John, 439 W. 48th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HELLER, Samuel, 161 Stanton St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HENDRICKS, Mary, 546 W. 49th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ISRAEL, Elias, 289 Rivington St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JACOBS, Henry, 446 W. 27th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KARLSMAN, Rachel R., 325 E. 101st St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KRAJKO, Andrew, 343 E. 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLEHER, Daniel, 91 Vandam St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KEAN, James M., 481 Pearl St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LONG, James, 157 W. 26th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*LAUERMANN, F., 507 W. 47th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
LAWLOR, Michael, 460 E. 60th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULDOON, Edward, 216 E. 57th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MASTERSON, Joseph, 416 W. 46th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARTALO, Joseph, 223 E. 111th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MARESKA, Silvio, 291 Mott St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
*MOELLER, Rachel K., 6 W. 75th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDONALD, Jennie C., 134 E. 17th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCORMICK, Harry A., 75 Broome St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCABE, Annie, 344 E. 35th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
NEIDECKER, James, 300 W. 120th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
OBERMEYER, George, 59 W. 87th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PORZELT, Jane B., 425 W. 18th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PENALVER, Antoinette L., 342 3d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RIMINI, Laura, 282 Elizabeth St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RECKWELL, Frank C., 36 Barclay St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
RITNER, Frank, 180 Mulberry St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPILLNER, Frieda, 524 E. 88th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPENCE, Benjamin, 54 James St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHEFFER, Hannah, 382 E. Houston St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHEPPARD, Joseph W., 159 W. 53d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SHOPOAFULT, Israel, 300 Bowery	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOBIAS, Josephine, 251 W. 114th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
TUMMILLO, V., 313 E. 24th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
THOMPSON, Kate F., 56 E. 128th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
UNDERHILL, F. L., 45 Lafayette St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WHELAN, Bridget, Convent of the Good Shepherd	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEISSMAN, Beni., 1,738 Park Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WAGNER, George J., 1,465 2d Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
YOUNG, Ethel, 526 W. 53d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZOLTEN, George, 406 E. 73d St.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Date of death in February.

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
BOWLER, Mary, Albany Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERKOWSKI, Irene, Riverside Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
FREEDMAN, Louis, 448 King's Bridge Road	[illegible]	[illegible]
FROSTLER, Rose, Lebanon Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAY, Ann, 416 Willis Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALLAGHER, C., 506 E. 140th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'GORMAN, Edward, 621 E. 156th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
PRASCONI, Anna, 566 E. 149th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VINCENZO, Mona, 476 E. 150th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
WEST, Mildred, 2,322 Arthur Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ZITA, Lucey, Riverside Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Jan.
ABRANSKI, J., 331 Oakland St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALLEN, Mamie, 433A Waverly Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BURROUGHS, Lena, 153 Prospect Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BAKER, C. H., 281 Prospect Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
BERG, August, 30 Stagg St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
BRANDT, Rosalie, 191 Troutman St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CORDATO, Vito, 131 Cook St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
COOK, Ann T., 810 Prospect Place	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAWKIN, Margaret, 138 Harrison St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DUNN, W. H., 63 Jefferson Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
DAVID, James, 289 Kingsland Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
EASOP, T. J., Prospect Place and Franklin Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRIESMEYER, L., German Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GULICK, Almena, N. Y. C. Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
HACKETT, Burnase, 107 Prince St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
HAGLUND, Maria L., 323 36th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
JENSEN, Maria, 165 Sheridan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
KELLY, Ann, 368A Manhattan Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
MULLINS, Wm. J., East 35th St. and Avenue C	[illegible]	[illegible]
MAROWFSKY, Maria, 227 Troutman St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
McCOAL, James, L. I. C. Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
O'SHEA, Margaret, 122 Ralph St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
POTTER, Charles R., 235 E. 5th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REDLICH, Alfred, Brooklyn Hosp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REESE, Gunhild O., 211 54th St.	[illegible]	[illegible]
REID, Christopher, 381 Kent Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SUSSMAN, David, 53 Marcy Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPENCE, Cornelia A., 690 Gates Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCHAUTZ, Mary C., 21 Clermont Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]
VANDENHOFF, Mary A., 787 Willoughby Av.	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOR THE SKIN
As a rule toilet powders roughen and irritate the skin—Lundborg's
Velcrema
softens the skin and makes it like velvet—absolutely no greasy substance—try it. 25c

Special Notices.

THE HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON, NO. 29 East 29th Street, (just erected by the Woman's Hotel Company,) will be open for the inspection of the stockholders of the Company and their friends on Thursday, February 5th, from 3 to 10 P. M. Admission only by tickets, which may be obtained by written application only, with stamp inclosed, to the Secretary of the Company, Chas. D. Kellogg, at 29 East 29th Street.

HANDBALL MATCH IS OFF

Drew Refuses to Play Against "Mike" Egan, the Champion.

Scores of the Games Played Yesterday in the Courts of Brooklyn and Jersey City.

Followers of the game of handball are very much disappointed, owing to the failure of all efforts to bring the world's champion, "Mike" Egan of Jersey City, and Oliver Drew, the little Irish champion, together. Drew met Egan over a year ago and defeated the champion in a majority of the games which made up the first part of the world's championship series, but since that time they have not met to decide the question of supremacy. A few weeks ago an inter-city doubles match was arranged, in which Egan and James Flaherty, representing Jersey City, were to play Drew and Dr. Shea of Brooklyn. They were to play a home-and-home series of games, and should it become necessary to have extra games, they were to play on a neutral court. This doubles match was to have taken place this month, beginning in Egan's court, in Jersey City, next Sunday, but it has been declared off, and, according to Oliver Drew, there is no chance of a meeting between him and Egan at any time.

Drew says that Egan did not treat him fairly, from a business point of view, in their last match, and on one subsequent occasion. Egan, on the other hand, says that Drew is afraid to play him, and claims that the little Irish expert has no reason to feel dissatisfied with the outcome of any business arrangement which existed at any time between them. "Phil" Casey, who for many years held the title of world's champion, has done his utmost to bring the men together, but Drew positively refuses to have any further dealings with the present champion.

Dr. Shea, who is one of the best players in the Brooklyn Handball Club, finding that Drew was unwilling to act as his partner in the inter-city match, has asked James Dunne, Jr., another member of the club, to play with him. In talking over the matter yesterday, Dunne said that he would be willing to play with Dr. Shea against Egan and Flaherty, providing that there would not be any cash, stakes, or other money transactions in connection with the contest.

"I am and always have been an amateur in the strictest sense of the word," said Dunne yesterday, "and I am only too willing to play at any time for the sake of the game. I believe handball is one of the grandest athletic exercises in which a man can indulge, and as I find that I am greatly benefited by it, I will continue to play handball as long and as frequently as I can. It is a splendid game for physical development, and I only wish I could do something to make it more popular among amateur athletes. I feel very grateful to those who have asked me to represent Brooklyn in an inter-city match, but the element of finance must be absolutely eliminated before I consent to take part in such a contest."

"Phil" Casey will endeavor to make arrangements this week for a match between the two Brooklyn men and Egan and Flaherty, the conditions of which will suit Dunne, and if he can bring these four together the games ought to be both interesting and cleverly played. Drew was in splendid condition yesterday. He played in three matches, and was victorious in each of them. There was a large club-day gathering in the Degraw Street Court, and many of the experts declared that Drew's showing in yesterday's contests was fully up to championship form.

Drew defeated P. J. Corby of Caulfield's Brooklyn Court, winning five out of six games. This was the first set of a series of home-and-home games between these two players, Drew having won four out of five games from Corby at Caulfield's Court two weeks ago. Corby won the opening game yesterday by an ace, but in the succeeding games he only made an average of 14 aces. After this contest Drew played two games with James Dunne, Jr., and won both of them.

The match of the day was then in order, the conditions being two out of three. "Phil" Casey and Oliver Drew as partners played against James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea. The first game was full of lively work, but the doctor and his partner proved the better combination, winning by 21 to 16. They also had things very much their own way in the second game, as Casey and Drew were unable to score an ace, while their opponents ran up a total of 18. With the score 18 to "love" against them, Casey and Drew in a series of six hands soon tied the score at 18 by some of the best all-around partner play ever seen in that court. Drew's service was particularly puzzling, and his frequent "kills" with the left hand were simply perfect. Although they had only three aces to make for game, neither Dunne nor Shea could score, and in the seventh hand from the time they started scoring Casey and Dunne won out. It was a great up-hill fight, and the onlookers were worked up to a high pitch until the last ace was made. In the third game a new ball was substituted, the cover of the one which had been in play being badly ripped. The new ball did not seem to suit Shea and Dunne, but they managed to make 16 aces, while their opponents won with the necessary 21. They then played a fourth or consolation game, which Dunne and his partner won by 21—14.

During the afternoon several other matches were decided, among them being one in which Charles E. Grapewin defeated Dudley Fagan, a local player. This was a grudge match to settle the ownership of a jeweled emblem of the "Order of Seals," and Grapewin won it with ridiculous ease in two straight games, the scores being 21—2 and 21—3 in his favor. The scores of the day's matches follow:

Oliver Drew	20	21	21	21	21	21
P. J. Corby	21	12	16	18	18	18
"Phil" Casey and Oliver Drew	16	21	21	14		
Dr. Shea and J. Dunne, Jr.	21	20	16	21		
Oliver Drew	21	21				
J. Dunne, Jr.	12	19				
W. L. Jones and H. Tierney	21	17	19			
M. O'Donnell and D. Malloy	18	21	21			
T. Dunne and M. Ryan	17	20	21			
T. McElroy and W. Slater	21	21	20			
C. Raleigh	21	14				
James Murphy	18	21				

Champion "Mike" Egan had a big gathering of handball experts and a good many "club day" visitors at his Mercer Street court, Jersey City, yesterday. Egan only took part in one of the many matches decided, and just managed to break even with James Flaherty and "Dan" Bruder, who were paired against him. They played four games, and Egan won the first and last. In the opening game he won out in four hands, and he only went in to serve three times in the fourth, scoring 7, 10, and 4, while his opponents were making three aces. Flaherty and Bruder are acknowledged to be the best players in Jersey City, and they are open to play any other two men in the country, barring the former and present champion. Another match, which caused a good deal of excitement among the occupants of the gallery, resulted in the defeat of Dr. Salmon and Tom McCabe, the winning pair being John Brannon and Patrick Dolan. The physician and McCabe won the first game, 21 to 18, by first-class plays in rallies, only a few aces being scored on service. Then Brannon and Dolan played all around their opponents and won the next game, 21 to 16, and did even better in the third and deciding game, which they won, 21 to 15. Dr. Salmon and McCabe were not satisfied with the result, and immediately challenged for a series of matches, the first of which will take place in the same court two weeks hence. Flaherty and Dolan then paired together and defeated Tom McCabe and John Egan two straight games, and Peter Tuite won three straight from Edward Corrigan. Following are the scores of all the games decided:

"Mike" Egan	21	17	18	21
J. Flaherty and D. Bruder	12	21	21	3
J. Brannon and P. Dolan	18	21	21	
Dr. Salmon and T. McCabe	21	16	15	
J. Flaherty and P. Dolan	21	21	18	
T. McCabe and J. Egan	15	6	21	
J. Hanlon and C. Cannon	21	9	21	
W. Joyce and J. Moran	19	21	18	
P. Eckhoff and W. O'Keefe	16	21	21	
G. Ness and J. Dobbins	21	17	15	
Peter Tuite	21	21	21	
E. Corrigan	8	11	19	
T. McCabe and J. Robinson	21	15		
George Barber and John Kruger	10	21		

Scotch Curling Team Won at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1.—The Scotch curlers won three rinks from Detroit last night. Totals, 24 to 6.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING.

The Star A. C. Weekly Event Was Divided Into Three Sections.

Over 90 per cent. of the members of the Star Athletic Club visited the clubhouse, at Fourteenth Street and Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday, and there was nothing but praise showered upon the four athletes—P. J. Lee, P. Waters, L. J. Rottgen, and J. G. Hoben—who made up the club's victorious team in the relay race at the Eighth Regiment Armory games the previous night. The regular cross-country run of the club was divided into three sections yesterday, the packs covering four and one-half miles, six miles, and ten miles, respectively. The Star Athletic Club men have set their hearts on winning the ten-mile run which is to be decided under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association at Madison Square Garden six weeks hence. Seven of the club's best long-distance runners started out for a ten-mile run across country. They started from the Vernon Avenue gate, and went twice over the short course, finishing up with an extra mile on the club grounds.

They ran up Vernon Avenue to Webster Avenue and around Recreation Park, and out to Woodside, coming back across the railroad and home through Thompson, Nott, and Vernon Avenues. R. W. Kennedy, H. W. Schell, and T. J. Kennedy kept very close together all the way, and finished in that order, only a few feet apart. The other contestants finished as follows: T. W. Kelly, Thomas Whelan, W. Hugg, and Robert Fetdner. The winner's time was 1:14:00.

The second pack ran six miles in 42:00, P. McCabe winning by 10 yards from J. Moriarty. N. Kennedy, J. Butler, J. Kilowski, Forty-seventh Regiment; T. Winfield, and A. Kerns finished in the order named. H. J. Canty of the home club won the shortest of the three runs in 30:00, with J. Holey and C. Pasch of the Boys' Club of New York close up. T. Riegal of the Star Athletic Club came next, while P. O'Malley of the Vincentian Catholic Club limped home ahead of K. Hoey and S. Smallick, both of the Boys' Club, who were the only other competitors. When O'Malley reached the dressing room it was found that he had sustained a painful injury to the calf of his right leg. In crossing the railroad tracks O'Malley tried to jump over a barbed-wire fence, but failed to clear it, and some of the wire spikes sank into his flesh. A physician was summoned immediately, and after dressing the wound he stated that after a rest of a couple of days O'Malley would be able to be about again, but it will be many weeks before he can participate in cross-country or any other running events.

The officials of the Mohawk Athletic Club of this city have issued invitations for an open handicap road run in the Borough of the Bronx of Feb. 23. Six of the members and P. Soutar of the Pastime Athletic Club started on a two-mile run from the Mohawk Athletic Clubhouse, at Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. They ran two miles through Jerome and Girard Avenues, and the visitor Soutar reached the finish line first by a dozen yards in 12:00. The others arrived as follows: F. Hanlon, W. Plak, H. Vaughan, J. Donovan, E. Dorr, and L. Eckenfelder.

PLANS FOR CYCLE SEASON.

Century Runs and Handicap Road Races Scheduled by Century Road Club.

Preparations are under way for a most active season by the New York State Division of the Century Road Club of America. The prospectus for 1903 offers many interesting inducements to the ambitious cyclists. The itinerary includes many centuries; also the popular innovation which was introduced last year of having the century and road races combined. Among the big events of importance will be a 100-mile handicap road race in the Spring, with the regular Spring century run. Negotiations are already under way to secure the Coney Island cycle path for a twenty-five-mile handicap cycle race on Decoration Day, and the prospect of having it will prove one of the red-letter events of the year.

The regular weekly informal runs or Sunday centuries will be started on the first Sunday in April, and will continue every Sunday during the months of April and May. These informal runs are open to all cyclists, and all are cordially welcomed to participate. These runs will start from the Bedford Rest. An innovation on the first informal century of the year will be a race home, and prizes will be offered. Among many other events which will take place during the year with the sanction of State Centurion Henry Veit will be a double century run, a grand annual veterans' century run, a 100-mile road race, and four or five other races at all distances.

The monthly and yearly gold medals for the year of 1902 will be distributed to the winners at the next meeting of the Century Road Club at Bedford Rest, Brooklyn, on Thursday. The medals for 1903 will also be on exhibition, and have been pronounced by those who have seen them as the finest set of medals ever offered in similar cycling competitions. The woman's medal for 1902 was won by Mrs. Seaward, who rode twenty-six centuries. As she did not start riding until the Summer season her record is considered remarkable. Information pertaining to any of the above events can be obtained from P. A. Dyer, 270 Bridge Street, Brooklyn; Charles L. Sheen, 92 St. Mark's Place, New York; George Seaward, 113 Norwood Avenue, Brooklyn; Charles Schnepp, 117 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York; Fred Mommer, 59 Greene Street, New York, or State Centurion Henry Veit, 445 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn.

Yale's Team for Armory Games.

Yale has a team of eleven men in the joint games of the Mohawk Athletic Club and Company H of the Eighth Regiment, which will take place at the armory of the Eighth Regiment on Feb. 7. It is the largest team that the New Haven university has ever entered in an armory meet. The eleven men are entered in the various events as follows: Fifty-yard novice race—A. Fox, H. G. Alexander, and A. H. Hinkle; 60-yard handicap—A. Fox, H. G. Alexander, A. H. Hinkle, and C. B. Long; 220-yard handicap—A. Fox and H. G. Alexander; one-mile run—G. G. Parkhurst, D. R. McKesson, and C. B. Alcott; 880-yard run—W. A. Hastings and D. M. Moffat; shot put—R. P. Kinney of the football squad; one-and-one-half-mile scratch race—D. W. Franchot. Yale's trainer, Mike Murphy, will be in charge of the team.

Kraenzlein Not Suspended.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 1.—According to a statement by President W. H. Liginger of the American Athletic Union Alvin C. Kraenzlein of Milwaukee, the world's champion hurdler, has not been suspended by the American branch of the Amateur Athletic Association, as announced by a cablegram from London.

Croker's Dogs in Orange Show.

Richard Croker, Jr., has entered his famous champion bulldogs, including the five-thousand-dollar Rodney Stone, in the Orange Dog Show to be held Feb. 18 to 21. The entries so far number over 250.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse; one mile. Par Excellence, 102 pounds; Illuminate, Dr. Hart, and Siphon, 104 each; Ernest Parham, Aqua, Nyx, and Blue Ridge, 107 each; Terra Incognito and Magnetic, 109 each; Limelight, 114; Kilogram, 110.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Roll Call, 94 pounds; Versifier, 97; D'Arcy and Clara David, 98 each; Optional, 101; Little Jack Horner, 102; Great Star and Optimo, 103; Bummer, 107; Stratton II. and Ed L., 111 each; Carl Kahler, 112.

THIRD RACE.—Purse; five and a half furlongs. Silver Fringe and Medina, 94 pounds each; Athiana, 91; Ahumada and Queen Frelse, 98 each; St. Cuthbert, 109; L'Etrenne, 116.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Mrs. Frank Foster and John A. Clark, 91 pounds each; Amigari, Brief, and Tioga, 98 each; The Conqueror II., 106; Potheen, 110; Nitrate, 115.

FIFTH RACE.—Purse; two-year-olds; three furlongs. Transmigration, 105 pounds; Manshak and John Doyle, 108 each; Happy Hooligan, Nettie E., and May Holladay, 110 each; Mengis, 113; Becky Rice and Jessie Weller, 110 each; Aqua, 113.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Quicksilver Sue, 89 pounds; Leenja, 91; Tammany Chief, 95; Frank M., 90; Pay the Fiddler and Marcos, 107; Jerry Hunt and Adelante, 103; The Messenger and Campus, 104; Pyrrho, 106; Mac Williams, 111.

SHOOTING IN SQUADRON A

Team and Individual Matches Arranged for Pistol and Carbine.

Troop 2 Wins the Revolver Team Contest for the Silver Cup Given by Major Bridgman.

Revolver and carbine shooting are now attracting the attention of the Squadron A troopers, and two or three interesting competitions for special prizes are to be shot before the opening of the Spring season. The first cup competition of the season was shot on Saturday night. It was a revolver match, thirty yards distance, standard targets being used and the revolvers of .45 calibre.

The contest was for a silver cup given by Major Bridgman of the squadron. It was after midnight before the shooting was over, and Troop 2 won the trophy. The prize was shot for in team competition, each of the three troops and the headquarters staff entering five men, who had been picked for the positions from the results of preliminary practice shoots. Major Bridgman's purpose in offering the cup was to stimulate greater interest in revolver shooting, and the contest proved that his efforts had met with considerable success.

Five rounds of five shots each were fired by each man. Troop 2 won by a large margin, scoring a total of 673 points to 531 for the Headquarters team. The teams, with individual and total scores, were:

Troop 2—Capt. A. W. Putnam, 187; Sergt. T. T. Bates, 154; Private W. J. Tingue, 136; Private R. N. Lee, 116; Capt. Howard Badgley, 80. Total—673.

Headquarters—Lieut. R. H. Sayre, 178; Sergt. A. D. Sheppard, Jr., 168; Sergt. Bowne, 90; Corp. H. F. Robinson, 49; Adjt. Robert C. Lawrence, 46. Total—531.

Troop 3—Sergt. Prentice, 133; Private L. M. Geer, 112; Private W. Munro, 95; Corp. Herrick, 91; Sergt. Robert W. Bush, 86. Total—517.

Troop 1—Private E. H. Litchfield, Jr., 160; Corp. H. M. Cowperthwaite, 127; Private L. Dryer, 118; Sergt. A. Wendt, 61; Capt. E. M. Ward, 34. Total—500.

The highest individual score was also made by Troop 2, in Capt. A. W. Putnam, with a string of 187, while Lieut. R. H. Sayre of the Headquarters Staff was second with 178.

Revolver shooting will be temporarily abandoned now for carbine shooting. Every Saturday, however, the special target practice with revolvers will be shot, but the rest of the week will be devoted to carbine practice. Lieut. R. H. Sayre, who is the Inspector of Small Arms Practice, has offered a cup for the best score in five consecutive shots at 300 yards standing. A carbine cup for team competition has also been offered. Each troop, with the Headquarters Staff, will enter a team of five, and the match will be held on April 25. The conditions call for seven shots standing at 100 yards and seven shots prone at 300 yards.

Carbine practice will begin to-day on the armory range. On Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights the range will be open only to members of those troops having their respective drills on those nights. On Tuesday and Friday evenings the practice will be open to all members of the squadron for sharpshooter and expert qualification. A careful record of all scores will be kept.

Men will be detailed from each troop to maintain careful inspection of every night's practice. Each trooper will use only the carbine assigned to him and marked with his number. The practice will be on three targets, reduced to represent 100, 200, and 300 yards. Troopers will fire five shots standing at 100 yards, five shots kneeling at 200 yards, and five shots prone at 300 yards. At 200 and 300 yards the sights will be elevated to these distances, and aim will be taken at an artificial bull's-eye, which has been placed below and to the right of the real bull's-eye, to compensate for the elevation of the sight without a corresponding increase in the distance. Before shooting at 200 yards a score of 15 or more must be made at 100 yards. Before shooting at 300 yards a score of 15 or more must be made at 200 yards.

To qualify as a marksman a score of 15 or more must be made at all three ranges on the same evening. To qualify as a sharpshooter a score of 41 or more must be made at 200 and 300 yards on the same evening. To qualify as an expert a score of 72 or more must be made at all three ranges, the 200 and 300 yard scores being shot on the same evening. In qualifying as a marksman, sharpshooter, or expert, the requisite score at 200 and 300 yards must be made in twenty shots or less.

All members of the squadron qualifying with both carbine and pistol will receive the armory button corresponding to the class in which they have qualified with both weapons.

A revolver match has been arranged with the Boston Light Artillery, A. M. V. M., and this will be held within a few weeks. The Inspector of Small Arms has announced that the conditions of this contest specify the use of a standard American target with a bull's-eye 4 inches in diameter at thirty yards, and such a target has been provided for practice by the members of the squadron who are trying for the team.

Considerable interest is being taken in the coming annual games of Squadron A, and many men are practicing for positions on the teams. The games will be held in the armory, Madison Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, on March 28. They will be the thirteenth annual games, and the Morse Cup will again be competed for. Troops 2 and 3 have each won it once, and as final possession will go to the troop winning the trophy twice the rough-riding athletes of these two troops are straining every nerve to show a winning team of horsemen in the various events next month.

SPORTS AT PALM BEACH.

Golf and Shooting Tournaments in Which New Yorkers Will Participate.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 1.—Several interesting foursomes have been played on the links here during the week. In a match in which A. Sidney Carpenter of the Philadelphia Country Club and Davison Lloyd of Pittsburg played against Harry Suydam of Lakewood and R. H. McElwee of Exmoor, Chicago, who won the championship of South Florida last year, the latter team won by a score of 4 up and 2 to play. John Moller, Jr., of Apawamis and C. B. Cory of Oakley played against R. H. McElwee and George Barnard of Brookline, the latter winning on 4 up and 3 to play. The record amateur medal score of 70, made by C. B. Cory, has been tied by R. H. McElwee. Fay T. Keating of the Town and Country Club, St. Paul, has to his credit a score of 71. One of his drives while making this score was for 277 yards.

Gen. Frank Morgan Freeman of New York is cruising in Southern waters in his auxiliary yawl the Dragoon. He anchored off Palm Beach on Thursday after a sail of sixty miles up the coast from Miami. He and Jasper Lynch of New York, who is accompanying him on the cruise, came ashore and were greeted by their many friends here. Both men have played in numerous golf tournaments at Palm Beach, and efforts were made to have them remain for the tournament for the Lake Worth Cup, which began on Thursday. Mr. Lynch yielded to the pressure, but Gen. Freeman sailed back to Miami, where he intends to tie up the Dragoon and come to Palm Beach for his usual Winter stay.

Preparations are complete for the first shoot of the season of the Florida Gun Club. Among the members who are expected are John D. Crimmins, Jr., President of the club; W. A. Stafford, Vice President; Irving Brokaw, Howard Brokaw, William Gould Brokaw, Harry Disston, "Capt. Jack" Hegeman, H. J. Sconce, Leonard Finletter, G. F. Blandy, James Spear, W. M. Swain, and a number of other crack shots. Harry Suydam, E. A. Mulliken, J. D. Taylor and others, who were active in the club last season, are already here. It is not known whether or not J. S. S. Remsen, who was one of the scratch men and best shots of last year, will be here this season. Some of the scores of last Winter will give an idea of the quality of shooting here. Howard Brokaw won the cup presented by J. D. Crimmins with a score of 9 birds out of 10 at 30 yards; H. J. Sconce won a cup with 10 straight; G. F. Blandy scored 9 out of 10; H. Clay Pierce, 10 straight kills; Theodore Hoyt, 19 out of 21, and H. K. Bliss, 18 out of 20.

South Orange Field Club's Members.

Twenty of the thirty-five members of the Prospect Athletic Club of South Orange, N. J., will be admitted to membership in the South Orange Field Club on Friday night. The Prospects have had this project under consideration for some time, and the Field Club appointed a committee composed of William W. Palen, W. H. Clarke, H. J. McCoy, and George E. Low to further the plan. The Prospects' athletic teams will be a great addition to the Field Club.

MEETING OF ROADMAKERS.

Good Roads Conference Will Be Held in Detroit.

The annual meeting of the Roadmakers of America and International Good Roads Conference will be held at Detroit, Mich., Friday, Feb. 13.

The American Roadmakers is an association composed of 450 members, ten from each State in the Union, and the membership is limited to that number. No manufacturing interest are represented in this membership. It is composed solely of men whose only interest in good roads is the zeal for the general good of the public.

At the conference to be held in Detroit the proposed inter-State highway, which involves the improvement of highways between the capitals of the several States and the large cities, making a network of good roads covering the entire country, and ways and means of interesting the National Government in good roads will be discussed. Congressman Brownlow of Tennessee, who recently introduced a bill providing for an appropriation of $20,000,000 for good roads and the establishment of a Bureau of Highways, will speak on the subject. Twenty Congressmen and several Governors have accepted invitations to be present at the conference.

W. C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, and A. T. Bliss, Governor of Michigan, will welcome the delegates on the part of the city and State, respectively. Toasts will be responded to by Martin Dodge, Director of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.; Maurice O. Eldridge, Assistant Director of Public Roads, Washington, D. C.; A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, Toronto; James H. McDonald, Commissioner of Highways, Hartford, Conn.; Edward A. Bond, New York State Engineer and Surveyor, Albany; W. B. Lamar, Attorney General of Florida, and Congressman Badger of Ohio.

Since the inauguration of the good roads movement a few years ago New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Connecticut have adopted a system of State aid under which over 2,000 miles of good roads have been built, at a cost of $13,140,000. New Jersey leads with 797 miles, built at a cost of $3,800,000; Connecticut is next with 515 miles, built or under way, at a cost of $1,910,000; Massachusetts is third in order, with 483 miles, built at a cost of $4,500,000, and New York is last, with 353 miles, built or building, at a cost of $2,930,000. There are now Highway Commissions in Maryland, Michigan, California, and North Carolina, and in Delaware there is a bill before the Legislature appropriating $12,000,000 for good roads, one-half to be furnished by the State and one-half by the counties and towns, not more than $1,000,000 to be spent in any one year. In Pennsylvania there is a bill before the Legislature of that State appropriating $6,000,000 for good roads, and bills for State aid have been introduced in Minnesota and Virginia.

The Brownlow bill, now pending in Congress, appropriates $20,000,000 for good roads, to be distributed among the various States according to population, and conditional upon the spending by each State of an amount equal to that received from the National Government.

Ten or more delegates to the conference will be appointed by the Governors of the various States. Those from New York will be appointed this week.

One week after the convention at Detroit, on Feb. 13, there will be held a general good roads convention at the Auditorium in Chicago, at which the National Good Roads Association, the National Highway Commission, the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, and other bodies interested in road improvement will be represented.

VAN CORTLANDT PARK POLO.

Squadron A Planning for Many Games This Season—New Committee Chairman.

Adjt. Robert C. Lawrence of Squadron A resigned his position as Chairman of the Squadron A Polo Club committee last week owing to pressure of other business, and Leavitt J. Hunt was chosen as his successor. The latter is a practical polo player, having been active in nearly all of the squadron games last Summer, and he ranks as one of the leading players among the troopers.

Although early in the year, the polo committee has already begun to make plans for the coming season, and the three fields at Van Cortlandt Park will again be in use by the squadron members. The success of the squadron in polo last year at Van Cortlandt was greater than the polo members had looked for, and as a number of new members have recently signified their intention of taking up the game actively as soon as the playing season opens there is every indication that the present year will see the former record eclipsed.

It has practically been decided by the committee to hold regular matches every Saturday during the season, beginning in April, if possible. The regular inter-troop competition for cups will be the feature in May, and another tournament for the Squadron Cup will be played in June probably. The first of the semi-annual matches with the West Point cadets will be played some time in June at West Point, and the return game will probably be played late in the Fall at Van Cortlandt, as was the case last year. Both of last year's games were won by the squadron team. The squadron will go into camp early in June at Peekskill, but the West Point match will not be played until a week or two later, as the troopers will have little time for special polo events during the routine of camp life.

Some new methods will be introduced this season by the polo committee to sustain the interest in the game. There will be three classes of players instead of two, and they will be known as Classes A, B, and C. Special events will be arranged for each class and the men will be advanced as rapidly as their improvement warrants. Troop colors for the respective teams will also be introduced. The colors decided upon are red for Troop 1, white for Troop 2, blue for Troop 3, and green for the headquarters staff. Only those members of the Class A teams will be entitled to wear the colors on the field, and it is expected that this will act as an incentive to bring out the greatest amount of practice among the beginners.

The squadron team will probably enter more open tournaments in the New York locality than last year, and a regular open tournament will be given again, possibly in the Fall. The first attempt at giving an open event was made last Fall by the squadron, and it was very successful. The Rockaway Hunting Club won the trophy. The polo committee will apply for dates at the coming annual meeting of the Polo Association and it is possible that a request for the National championship tournament may be made. The troopers believe that Van Cortlandt Park, with its excellent polo field, would make as satisfactory a place for the big events as any private club field, and many polo players of neighboring clubs are inclined to favor the suggestion.

Brown's Baseball Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 1.—Prospects at Brown for a winning baseball team this year are brighter than they have been for some time. There are now thirteen men in the college who have won their baseball "B" and are eligible to play. Of these three are pitchers—Hatch, Lynch, and Leland; five are infielders—Abbott, Gray, Foulder, Penley, and Woodsum, and four are infielders—Barry, the crack football half back; Clifford, Mackinney, and Metcalf. Besides the old men, there is much promising new material. Some of the new players who have previously been prominent on preparatory school teams and other 'Varsity nines are R. L. Clarke, B. C. Baker, H. E. Pattee, L. Whiting, E. Aikin, Jr., F. D. O'Reilley, and F. R. Belding. The squad now numbers about forty men, and will begin outdoor work this week in preparation for the team's coming Southern trip.

Harness Horse Races for Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 1.—The Columbus Driving Association, which was given the week of Sept. 21 in the Grand Circuit, has decided to give a Summer meeting July 13 to 17 inclusive, the week preceding the opening of the Grand Circuit at Detroit. About $30,000 will be offered in stakes and purses. There will be six early closing stakes of $1,000 each, three for trotters and three for pacers. There will also be ten purses for pacers and nine for trotters of $800 each.

FEATURES OF CUP YACHT

Its Present Shape Indicates Great Power for the New Boat.

How the Prospective Defender of America's Cup Compares with Previous Defenders of the Trophy.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, Feb. 1.—As the cup defense boat grows in shape at the Herreshoff shops at Bristol, there is advanced a great deal to support the claim that she is to have greater power than the Constitution. The raising of the centre of buoyancy in the craft, giving more body above the water line, though not at all radically so, in itself is enough to show the course of Designer Herreshoff in making the design of a craft which, it is expected, will race with the challenger off Sandy Hook next August. The increase of beam, together with the flatness of floor and somewhat less displacement, are looked upon as a step toward a swifter craft in reaching work than is the Constitution. The form of the new boat, though much different from that of Defender, built in 1895, still shows that the designer has taken gradual steps for higher power during these years from the plans of the design of the craft that vanquished Valkyrie III.

Though the extreme end of the stem casting is not in its place, sufficient is known about the long forward over-hang to show that the reason for molding the keel several feet further back in the shop was to preclude the possibility of the extreme end of the stem touching the ceiling of the boat shop overhead. Under the prevailing conditions, though the stem is nearer in touch to the shop ceiling than is the stern, there is enough space remaining forward to carry on the construction on that part with convenience.

One or more frames are set up at the forward and each day, and at the after end the frames, both transverse and longitudinal, are strung in line out as far as the end of the sternpost, with the remainder of the after frames ready for adjustment. There are four plates now adjusted to the frames on the garboard strake in the amidship section, but they are not secured by the permanent riveting so far, in fact, the riveting of the plating has just been begun. A few of the riveters who came the first of the week left to work in shops elsewhere, but their places are being filled.

Many steel tubes are used in the strengthening of the frame of the boat, each being three inches in diameter and tied to the belt frames at the bilges at one end and at the other to the deckbeams overhead. The steel tubes were manufactured in Ohio and are fast being connected in their places. The mast framing at the deck is quite elaborate in character, and is being stiffened by hollow steel tubing in a fore and aft plane to provide against racking.

It is pretty certain that the forward framing will not be finished until the biggest part of the structure for the mast step is completed, as then the necessity for passing material through the forward end will be passed. There is much activity in placing and tying the longitudinal deck bars as far as the frames have been set up. These bars are to be sheathed with thin steel later, but the efforts to tie the bars at the present time is to secure all the immediate rigidity possible.

FIVE AUTOMOBILE RACERS.

Entry List for the International Racing Team Closed—Trials Will Be Held in April.

The time set by the Race Committee of the Automobile Club of America for the filing of applications for places on the team of three automobilists which will represent this country in the annual race for the Bennett International Automobile Cup next Summer expired at midnight Saturday without the addition of any more names to the list of five who were entered several weeks ago. These are Alexander Winton and L. P. Mooers of Cleveland, Ohio; Percy Owen and Harry S. Harkness of this city, and C. W. Matheson of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Alexander Winton already has been selected for the team, leaving two places yet to be filled by the Racing Committee. Each of the other competitors has been notified to present himself and his machine in this city on April 11 to take part in such trials and tests as the committee shall impose. Each of the five entrants is having a racing automobile built for the race, and Matheson, who has made two entries, is building two racers.

No details of the tests which will be required have been made public by the committee as yet, but it is expected that they will include a race of at least one hundred miles in addition to a hill-climbing contest. There is a difficulty in the way of holding these tests on account of the fact that racing at high speed on the highways is illegal and a race on a track would not afford a good test of the vehicles. It is expected that this part of the test will be transferred to some State where there is no State speed law and the consent of county or township authorities for the competition may be obtained. There is no such law in Maryland, for example, and the use of the fifty-mile stretch of road between Baltimore and Washington might be obtained for the purpose. It passes through a rather thinly populated country and is just hilly enough to furnish a good test of the vehicles.

W. J. Stewart of the New Jersey Automobile Club, who is Chairman of the Racing Committee of the American Automobile Association, believes that a perfect automobile speedway has been discovered on the east coast of Florida and will leave Wednesday for Ormond, a well-known resort about sixty miles south of St. Augustine, to investigate the matter. From Ormond a strip of sandy beach extends almost straight for over twenty miles south and it is so hard and smooth that it has long been the custom of visitors at Ormond, Daytona, and other near-by resorts to use the beach for riding or driving. When the wind blows straight along the beach bicycles fitted with sails are used to coast long distances before the wind, the return trip being made by train or by the more sheltered road along the bank of the Halifax River. A distance of about twenty miles has been coasted in an hour on this beach.

There are now a number of automobiles at Ormond, Daytona, Sea Breeze, and other resorts along this beach, and it is proposed to hold a three days' automobiling carnival, beginning with a floral festival and parade on March 9 and including an elaborate programme of races and other contests.

The Runs and Tours Committee of the Automobile Club of America has planned a run from Lakewood, N. J., to this city on Monday, Feb. 23. The members will meet at the Lakewood Hotel at 6 P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 21, and will spend Sunday at Lakewood, returning to this city on the following Monday. The route will be through Freehold, New Brunswick, and Newark, and the distance will be about eighty miles.

A meeting of the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America will be held at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, to-morrow afternoon.

Annual Games of Boston A. A.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—On Feb. 14 the Boston Athletic Association will hold its fourteenth annual open handicap meeting in Mechanics' Building. The programme will be as follows:

Team Races.—Harvard class teams, Princeton vs. Cornell, Dartmouth vs. Williams, Amherst vs. Georgetown, University of Maine vs. Tufts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology vs. Bowdoin or Brown, Boston Y. M. C. A. vs. Cambridge Y. M. C. A., and Exeter vs. Andover. No man will be allowed to represent two organizations.

Special Events.—Two-mile run, scratch, (A. A. U. indoor championship of America;) invitation 40-yard dash, scratch.

Novice Events, open to all who have never won a prize at running any distance.—440-yard run, scratch; 40-yard dash, scratch.

Handicap Events.—40-yard dash, 9-foot limit; 1,000-yard run, 50 yards limit; 600-yard dash, 30 yards limit; mile run, 60 yards limit; 45-yard low hurdle race, 4 flights, 2 feet 6 inches high, 9 feet limit; putting 16-pound shot, 6 feet limit; high jump, 3 inch limit; three standing jumps, 1 foot limit.

The games will be open to all registered athletes, and will be held under A. A. U. sanction. The entries will close Feb. 9 with G. B. Billings, Chairman of the Boston Athletic Association Athletic Committee, Exeter Street, Boston.

Indoor Tennis Championships.

Notice has been given by the Tournament Committee of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Association that the annual tournament for the indoor championship of the United States in singles and doubles will be held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, on Feb. 18, 19, 20, 21, and 23. Entries should be sent to H. L. Follett, 201 Washington Street, on or before Monday, Feb. 16. Play will begin at 2 P. M. daily except on Feb. 23, when it will begin at 10 A. M. The courts will be open for practice on Feb. 16 and 17.

Harlem Navy Handball.

In the tournament of the Harlem Navy Handball League at the house of the Union Boat Club yesterday the home team won a straight series of six games from the Atalanta Boat Club team. The scores follow:

UNION B. C.		ATALANTA B. C.	
Kirk and Francis	21	Mulcahy and Varley	15
Kirk and Francis	21	Mulcahy and Miller	12
Hjertberg and Connell	21	Varley and Mulcahy	16
Efinger and Connell	21	Varley and Mulcahy	16
Efinger and Hjertberg	21	Mulcahy and Varley	16
Scanlon and Efinger	21	Potter and Varley	16

Kansas Judge's Homily on Marriage.

On divorce day in the District Court at Fort Scott, Kan., the mysterious bouquet of flowers made its usual appearance on the desk of the Judge, just as it has done on this day for many years. In delivering judgment in one of the cases, Judge Simons took occasion to say that he found that in his long experience on the bench that nearly all the divorce applications were in cases where the parties had been married by a Probate Judge, a Justice of the Peace, or some other Magistrate. It was seldom, he said, that a couple married by a preacher appeared in court for divorce. "I am not," said the Judge, "saying anything against the officials. But it is my impression that the ones who are married by a Probate Judge or a Magistrate never appreciate the seriousness of the ceremony. I prefer a home wedding where ministers officiate. The marriage connection is such a divine institution that I can't imagine how it can be made binding in any other way than with the prayers of the ministers. It is so much easier for the one to seek a divorce."—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Married Many Couples.

A former marrying Justice who has not been in the business for a good many years, but who has made many couples one while he was in it, is Levi B. Johnson of Lincoln Township, Nodaway County, Mo. Mr. Johnson has lived in Nodaway County sixty-one years and is now eighty-one years old. He has five children and eighteen grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. For twenty-three years he was Justice of the Peace in his township, and during that time he married 1,040 couples. He did most of the marrying of that section, for he was known largely as the marrying Justice. His grandchildren are among those he married.—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Grand Opera Season 1902-1903. Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau. To-night, Feb. 2, at 8—ERNANI. Sembrich; De Marchi, Scotti, De Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli. Wed. Evg., Feb. 4, at 8—FAUST. Suzanne Adams, Bridewell; Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli. Fri. Evg., Feb. 6, at 8—AIDA. Gadski, Homer, Marilly; De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke, Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli. Sat. Aft., Feb. 7, at 2—Only Mat. Perf. DOUBLE BILL—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT (The Daughter of the Regiment). Sembrich; Salignac, Gilbert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Scheff; Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon. Sat. Evg., Feb. 7, at 8—(At Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Van Rooy, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz. WEBER PIANOS USED.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recitals By Walter Damrosch at Daly's Theatre. TO-DAY at 3, Act I. of "The Meistersinger." Thurs. at 3, Acts II. and III. of "The Meistersinger." (with Ellison Van Hoose.) Prices 25c. to $1.50.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK"

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. MR. LOUIS MANN in "THE CONSUL" AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY IN CLYDE FITCH'S "THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON." Seats on Sale Thursday.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. WEDNESDAY MATINEES 50c. TO $1.50. John C. Fisher's Musical Success, THE SILVER SLIPPER By the authors of "FLORODORA." SPECIAL MAT. Lincoln's Birthday, Thursday, FEB. 12.

Manhattan Broadway & 33d Street. LAST FOUR WEEKS MRS. FISKE MARY OF MAGDALA. MATINEES ONLY To-morrow and Thursday, MR. GEORGE FAWCETT presents MARY SHAW in GHOSTS. Fri. 3 P. M.—Last DOLMETSCH CONCERT.

VICTORIA. LAST 2 WEEKS. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. VIOLA ALLEN in The Eternal City.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. A CHINESE HONEYMOON. NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

WALDORF-ASTORIA BALLROOM. To-morrow Eve. at 8:30, ending at 10 o'clock. AMERICAN DEBUT OF MME. ROGER-MIGLOS. THE WEBER PIANO USED.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. WIZARD OF OZ.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. THE SENSATION OF THE SEASON. FLORODORA. Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

BELASCO THEATRE. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. CLYDE FITCH'S THE BIRD IN THE CAGE

NEW YORK LAST 2 WEEKS—WHEN JOHNNY Comes Marching Home.

GRAND WM. H. CRANE DAVID HARUM

H&S Hurtig & Seamon's, W. 125th St.

KEITH'S BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 30—GREAT ACTS—30. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Mary Mannering The Stubbornness of Geraldine.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. SONNENTHAL'S LAST 12 PERFORMANCES. To-night, Goethe's "FAUST."

MURRAY HILL THEATRE. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. MOTHS.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Matinee To-day. HEARTS ADRIFT.

WEST END—THE VOLUNTEER ORGANIST.

AMERICAN 42d St. and 8th Av. —NEVADA—

Amusements.

DALY'S B'way and 30th St. Daniel Frohman, M'g'r. 2D MONTH of the Great Spectacular Musical Farce, THE BILLIONAIRE WITH JEROME SYKES. KLAW & ERLANGER'S SUMPTUOUS PRODUCTION. 3 ACTS.

WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success, SULTAN of SULU. MATS. WED., SAT., & LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY.

THE CHARITY BALL for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Fourth Concert, Tuesday Evg., Feb. 3, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET Assisting Artists: Mr. ARTHUR WHITING, Mr. G. LONGY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. MISS ADA CROSSLEY Australian Contralto. Song Recital.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Second Song Recital. SUSAN METCALFE. Seats $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. Empire Company's Greatest Triumph THE UNFORESEEN

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. ANNIE RUSSELL in MICE AND MEN

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway & 44th St. JULIA MARLOWE THE CAVALIER. THE LITTLE PRINCESS.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE. CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager. AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S COMEDY OF TO-DAY, THE EARL OF PAWTUCKET.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE. 34th St. & B'way. CHARLES FROHMAN. CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY, THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES. WITH CLARA BLOODGOOD.

GARDEN THEATRE 27th St. and Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN, Manager.

E. H. SOTHERN (Management Daniel Frohman) IF I WERE KING By Justin Huntly McCarthy.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th St. Klaw & Erlanger's Colossal Production MR. BLUE BEARD

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY, TWIRLY-WHIRLY.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. Crackerjack Burlesquers.

PROCTOR'S BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH.

14th St. Theatre, near 6th Av. LAST WEEK JIM BLUDSO, with Robert Hilliard. Next Week—ANDREW MACK in The Bold Soger Boy.

3D AVE. THEA. James Boys in Missouri.

Sporting Goods.

SPECIAL MONDAY and TUESDAY.

SPECIAL—All Ingersoll sale goods, special mean goods at cost or money cheerfully refunded in all six stores.

GYMNASIUM SHIRTS and PANTS, best quality cotton, each 29c
Y. M. C. A. TURNER PANTS 85c
BOWLING, BOXING and GYM. SHOES 1.35
ALL WOOL SWEATER 1.27
CANADIAN CLUB HOCKEY STICK 30c
HOCKEY PUCKS 15c
TABLE TENNIS 65c

SPORTING GOODS. Ingersoll SIX STORES. 67 Cortlandt, 111 Nassau, 125th St., cor. 7th Av., 28 W. 42d St., N. Y.; 1197 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, and 637 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1867.) VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S Auction Sales OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY (Commencing at 10 o'clock) AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART, 130 and 132 East 13th St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Wall Street will enter upon the business of this week with general conditions much more favorable than the pessimism of a month ago would admit to be possible. The monetary situation is so easy that rates for loans are no longer burdensome. The return of currency from the interior has been on a much larger scale than was expected even by the Treasury experts. The banks gave a striking exhibition of their strength when they offered money in large amounts on Friday at 3 and 3½ per cent. Railroad earnings also continue to reflect the enormous business of the country, the gains in gross over corresponding periods last year being notable. December net statements are mixed, showing in part the increased operating expenses. The statements of the coal companies are satisfactory in the highest degree. Whatever may be the outcome of increased operating expenses of the railroads—and they may be fully offset by increased rates—there seems to be no doubt that there is to be a steady expansion of gross earnings this year. The Venezuelan dispute, in spite of the new complication arising out of the demands of the other countries than England and Germany, is evidently in the process of peaceful settlement. It is no longer a menace to the situation. Not much is left, therefore, for the moment to unsettle the markets, unless it be the fear of anti-trust legislation. It is too early yet to debate the chances of this year's crops.

But Wall Street, which has been waiting for the situation to clear up, still gives no sign of any renewal of speculative activity, although there must be an end some time to the prevailing stagnation. The total sales last week averaged less than 350,000 shares, Erie common and Amalgamated Copper taking the lead in activity and both making substantial net gains for the week. There were 203 issues traded in, of which 108 advanced in price.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Estate of Bradish Johnson.
Illinois Central Railroad.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Peoria and Eastern Railway.
Pressed Steel Car Company, common and preferred.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company assenting stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Allis-Chalmers Company on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Company on common and preferred.
American Fruit Company on common stock.
American Glue Company on preferred.
American Light and Traction Company on preferred.
American Tobacco Company on common and preferred.
Astor National Bank.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway on preferred.
Butte Electric Railway and Power Company on preferred.
Canada Southern Railway.
Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Central Oil Company.
Chicago Edison Company.
City Trust Company.
Columbus Railway on preferred.
Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland.
Consolidated Gas Company of Pittsburg on preferred.
Corn Exchange Bank.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
Finance Company of Pennsylvania on second preferred.
German-American Bank.
Great Northern Railway on preferred.
Greene Consolidated Copper Company.
Green Bay and Western Railroad on stock and Debenture A.
Hamilton Trust Company, Brooklyn.
Harrisburg (Penn.) Traction Company.
Hudson River Telephone Company.
International Steam Pump Company on preferred.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Company.
Keystone Watchcase Company common and preferred.
Kings County Trust Company.
Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.
Lincoln National Bank.
Merrimac Manufacturing Company.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company on preferred.
Municipal Gas Company, Albany.
New Century Zinc and Lead Company, Galena, Kan.
New York National Exchange Bank.
New York Rubber Company.
New York Security and Trust Company.
Northern Pacific Railway.
Pacific Bank.
Pacific Coast Company all classes of stock.
Pepperill Manufacturing Company.
Philadelphia Company on common.
Rochester (N. Y.) Gas and Electric Company on preferred.
Rock Island Company of New Jersey on preferred.
Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
Syracuse Lighting Company on preferred.
Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad on preferred.
Torrington Company on common, Class A.
Trinity County Gold Mining Company.
Twenty-third Ward Bank.
United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company on common and preferred.
United Traction Company, Albany.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Company.
Worcester Railway and Investment Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Press Association.
American Stoker Company.
Bulmers, Limited.
Corporation of Benedict Brothers.
Home Safeguard.
New York Car Wheel Works.
Rochester, New York and Pennsylvania Railroad.
S. Blumenkrohn Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

American Sewer Pipe Company.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Feb. 1.—The upward movement on the Stock Exchange gained in strength and volume last week, almost all the departments scoring rises. The principal causes for the rising tendency were the abundance of money, the large Government loan operations to be carried through in the near future, and in a lesser degree the improved tone of the iron market, which last week made further progress.

The announcement of the transformation of the Krupp works into a joint stock company hardly affected the market, since all the shares will remain in the possession of Bertha Krupp. The shares will not be listed on the Boerse, and it is even expected that the transformation will be carried through without the intermediation of any bank. Nevertheless, Dresdener Bank stock rose upon the bank's relations with the Krupp firm. Other bank stocks rose strongly on prospects of large earnings through the forthcoming loans, and Discontogesellschaft advanced through prospects of a settlement of the Venezuela claims, in which the bank is heavily interested.

The domestic Government securities recorded an advance, and all foreign rentes were very strong, especially Austro-Hungarians, Argentines, Chinese, Portuguese, and Roumanians. Mexican silver threes were bought heavily on the Frankfort Stock Exchange because of President Roosevelt's message regarding the proposed silver conference.

Foreign railways generally were higher, especially Austrians and Canadian Pacific. Ocean transportation securities further advanced, Hamburg-American reaching 108.75 and North German Lloyd 97.40. Hamburg capitalists bought actively Hamburg-American securities.

Coal and iron shares were moderately [illegible]

[illegible]

damaged condition. The complaints have now wholly ceased.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—Business on the Stock Exchange last week was confined to professional dealings, the public continuing to show a lack of confidence. Americans were listless, though continuing to display firmness. A spurt in Canadians relieved the monotony, Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics advancing sharply.

The proposed conference of the United States, Mexico, and China regarding the silver question had a good effect on the price of that metal, and also on the market for Mexican railways. Some evidence was shown of a returning confidence in South African mines, as a promise is held out of a solution of the labor difficulties in South Africa.

There was a lively demand for money as a consequence of the collection of taxes, and the borrowings at the Bank amounted to about $30,000,000.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 1.—A strong tone was displayed on the cloth market throughout last week, although the closing was somewhat quiet. A fair amount of business was transacted, despite the fact that the continued advance in the price of cotton impeded negotiations, and that foreign buyers did not respond readily to the terms offered.

The general expectation pointed to a period of comparative inactivity. There was a diminution in offers from India, and transactions on Chinese account were on a smaller scale, China being well supplied with most descriptions. At the same time a daily miscellaneous business reaching large proportions was done.

Yarns exhibited considerable strength. Supported by the buoyancy of the market, the manufacturers maintained the daily advances. Although the transactions done in yarns during the week were not large, several important lines were quoted at increased rates.

Aetna Life's Showing.

The fifty-third annual statement of the Aetna Life Insurance Company of Hartford shows the company's assets to be about $63,500,000, as against $25,000,000 twenty years ago, when Morgan G. Bulkeley became President. During 1902 the Aetna's premium income was $10,224,260 and its payments to policy holders $6,368,099.

TEAMSTERS TO FIGHT TRUSTS.

Unions Formed in Derby and Shelton, Conn., from Which Employes of Consolidations Are Barred.

Special to The New York Times.

DERBY, Conn., Feb. 1.—The teamsters of this city and Shelton have organized a trades union, from which all employes of trusts are barred. Drivers of oil and beef distributing wagons and of all corporations designated by the officers as trusts have been rigorously excluded. The union plans to demand an increase in wages that will place their pay at a figure considerably above that of the trust employes, and thus attract the latter to their own lines of work, causing continual annoyance to the trusts. Teamsters now receive $8 to $9 a week for single teams and $9 to $11 for double. The union will demand $10.50 and $12, respectively.

"We hope to extend this movement against trusts throughout the State," said Thomas F. Clancy, President of the union, to-day. "If all the teamsters' unions throughout the country would draw the line at trusts it would be a serious thing for the Standard Oil Company, and the beef combine."

The Ansonia teamsters have not been received into membership, as two-thirds of them drive for the various plants of the American Brass Company, designated by the officers of the union as a trust.

Local trucking officials say the only result of the teamsters' movement will be to destroy the profits in an already precarious business. At the wages demanded only the best men can be retained, and the union will find most of its members out of employment.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

It Will Be Summoned to Meet March 12—Important Government Measures Will Come Up.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 1.—At yesterday's Cabinet meeting it was decided to summon Parliament to meet on March 12. The session promises to be a long and busy one. In the first place there will be a lengthy and important bill of fare presented by the Government, and in addition to this there will be a large number of public and private bills. It now looks as if the Senators and members of Parliament will spend the Summer in Ottawa.

Among the important Government measures will be bills for the redistribution of constituencies, providing for a railway commission, and providing for the settlement of railway strikes by arbitration. The Alaska boundary affair will be one of the important matters discussed. The proposition of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway for a transcontinental railway is looked forward to as one of the most interesting subjects which Parliament will have to deal with. Besides this there are a large number of other applications for railway charters and railway extensions all over the country, but more particularly for the region west of Lake Superior.

The writs for by-elections in North Grey, Terrebonne, and Two Mountains have been issued. Nominations will take place Feb. 17, and elections Feb. 24.

MRS. THERESA LYNCH'S WILL.

Bulk of the Estate Left to Six Children—$48 a Year Left to Her Brother, John P. Reilly.

The will of Mrs. Theresa Lynch, which was offered for probate on Saturday, leaves the bulk of her property to be distributed equally to her six surviving children. The estate is valued at $80,000, only $5,000 being accounted as personal property.

Herman A. Persins and Peter Mayer are the executors. They are directed to set aside a sum sufficient to net $48 per annum, which is to be paid to Mrs. Lynch's brother, John Patrick Reilly of 247 Spring Street, for whom, it was declared, Mrs. Lynch professed great affection. Mrs. Reilly intimates that her husband will not accept the bequest and that there may be a contest of the probate of the will.

Eliza Ennis of Bridgeport, Conn., and Catherine Sterns of Rochester, N. Y., sisters of Mrs. Lynch, will receive $1,000 each. The executors have been instructed to carry on Mrs. Lynch's jewelry business for a year.

Copartnership Notices.

80 Broadway, N. Y.

The partnership of Groesbeck & Sterling is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Ernest Groesbeck will sign in liquidation.

January 31, 1903.

ERNEST GROESBECK,
DUNCAN STERLING.

80 Broadway, N. Y.

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership as bankers and brokers under the firm name of GROESBECK & CO., succeeding the late firm of Groesbeck & Sterling.

January 31, 1903.

ERNEST GROESBECK,
ALBERT E. HARF,
WALTER P. GARDNER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between MICHAEL FRED VON DOHREN and JOHN D. HAAR, of 10 Harrison St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, under the firm name of M. FRED VON DOHREN AND COMPANY, was dissolved on the 31st day of January, 1903, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by said MICHAEL FRED VON DOHREN, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to said M. FRED VON DOHREN for payment.

Dated New York, January 31st, 1903.

MICHAEL FRED VON DOHREN,
JOHN D. HAAR.

[illegible]

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $6,661,971.37
5 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $3,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

GEORGE B. HANFORD, President.
H. S. STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.
GEORGE B. HANFORD & CO., Inc.
Investment Securities.
25 Broad Street, New York.
SUCCEEDS THE FIRM OF
George B. Hanford—Harry S. Stallknecht.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.,
83 and 85 Montgomery St., Jersey St., N. J.
Capital, $200,000; deposits, $5,000,000; undivided profits, $750,000. Organizes, acts as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $2,800,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 22d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.

GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 2nd, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of seventeen Directors.

The Stock Transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 16th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 19th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

New Amsterdam Gas Company.
840 Third Ave., New York, Feb. 2d, 1903.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the office of the Company, No. 840 Third Avenue, New York City, on Thursday, March 5th, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will close Saturday, February 7th, 1903, and reopen Friday, March 6th, 1903.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MALCOLM M. GRAHAM, Secretary.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company,
49-51 Wall St., cor. William.
New York, Feb. 2, 1903.

An election for Trustees of the Fourth Class, and for three Inspectors of the following election, will be held at Room 313 Atlantic Building, 49-51 Wall St., on Tuesday, Feb. 10th inst. The polls will open at 11 A. M. and close at 12 M. By order

G. STANTON FLOYD-JONES, Secretary.

Aztec Land and Cattle Company, Limited.
15 Broad St., (Mills Building.)
New York, Jan. 26th, 1903.

The regular Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the Company's office as above on TUESDAY, February 10th, 1903, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fiske Brothers Refining Co. will be held at the office, 29 Water St., New York, on Tuesday, February 3, 1903, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. FIELD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN DIESEL ENGINE COMPANY will be held on Tuesday, February 10th, at twelve o'clock noon, at their office, 11 Broadway, New York.

E. D. MEIER, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 5th, 8 o'clock P. M., at 19 West 44th St.
WM. T. PEOPLES, Sec'y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES is one of the best circulated newspapers in the United States.

FINANCIAL.

Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York,
37 and 39 Wall St.
Capital, ... $1,000,000
Surplus and Profit, $2,000,000
BRAYTON IVES, President.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V.-Pres.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Assist. Sec.

TRUSTEES:
William L. Bull, Albert C. Case, Haley Fiske, Robert Hoe, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward S. Judson, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, Richard Mortimer, Dudley Olcott, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Morton F. Plant, Norman B. Ream, J. Edward Simmons, John T. Terry, Samuel Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren.

CHARTERED 1799.
Bank of the Manhattan Co.
40 WALL STREET.
Capital $2,050,000 Surplus $2,050,000
Stephen Baker, Pres.
Henry K. McHarg, Vice-Pres.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier.
W. E. Trotter, Asst. Cash.
DIRECTORS.
James Talcott, M. C. D. Borden, John S. Kennedy, Henry K. McHarg, John Sloane, Stephen Baker, Hugh D. Auchincloss, Frederick C. Bourne, R. W. Paterson, Samuel Sloan, William S. Tod.

INVESTORS' REVIEW!
Wednesday contains Wild-cats to date and a critical analysis of the Texas oil companies of the utmost importance to investors who have any regard for their money. 15 cents copy, 73 Broad St., N. Y.

Consolidated Exchange Houses.

W. E. WOODEND & CO
BANKERS & BROKERS,
Members N. Y. Cons. Stock Exchange.
BROAD EXCHANGE BLDG,
25 Broad Street.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN & COTTON.
BRANCH OFFICES { 28 W. 33D STREET, Opposite Waldorf-Astoria. HOTEL METROPOLE, 42d Street and Broadway. TEMPLE BAR BLDG., 44 Court St., Brooklyn.
Daily Market Letter and Weekly Review Issued

FRED. H. SMITH,
Stocks and Bonds,
66 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Thirty Years in the Business.
Prompt and efficient service. Book on R. R. and Industrials, and Special Reports mailed on application. Also, attention given curb securities.
Customers have the benefit of my experience in the selection of stocks and bonds.
TELEPHONE—[illegible] CORTLANDT.

E. MILLIKEN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK—52 BROADWAY.
BROOKLYN—44 Court St., (Temple Bar Bldg.)
Solicit orders for purchase or sale of
STOCK AND BOND INVESTMENTS
Telephone, 3570 Broad.
Write for Market Letter and Monthly Quotation Record.

JOSEPH COWAN & CO.
Members Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Stock, Bonds and Grain,
MAIN OFFICES, 44 and 46 BROADWAY.
Branch Offices. | 1,293 B'WAY, COR. 34TH ST. | 418 B'WAY, COR. CANAL ST. | 57 East 59th St., (near Madison Ave.)
SEND FOR DAILY MARKET LETTER.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, First Department.—In the matter of the application of the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company for the appointment of three commissioners to determine and report whether a railroad or railroads for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 4 of the Laws of 1891, as amended, the undersigned Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company will apply to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York for the First Judicial Department, at a term thereof to be held at the Appellate Division Court House, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, on Friday, the 13th day of February, 1903, at one o'clock in the afternoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three commissioners in the above-entitled matter, to determine and report, after due hearing, whether a railroad or railroads in the said city for the conveyance and transportation of persons and property ought to be constructed and operated. The papers upon which the aforesaid application will be made are the petition of the said Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company dated January 22, 1903, and the affidavits and other papers accompanying the same, all of which were filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Appellate Division on or about that day, and in addition thereto such other papers as shall be presented to the said Court by the said Railroad Company.

A description of the route and general plan of construction of the said railroad or railroads form part of the papers filed as aforesaid with the said Clerk of the Appellate Division. The following is a brief and substantial synopsis of the said route in the Borough of Manhattan: From the Hudson River to the East River, through 31st and 32d Streets, and from Ninth Avenue to the East River, under 33d Street.

The object of the aforesaid application is to obtain the appointment of commissioners who shall determine, after public hearing of all parties interested, whether such railroad or railroads ought to be constructed and operated, and shall report the evidence taken to said Appellate Division, together with a report of their determination, which report, if in favor of the construction and operation of such railroad or railroads (as this Company will ask that it shall be), shall, when confirmed by said Court, be taken in lieu of the consent of the property owners along the line of the said railroad or railroads.

Dated New York, January 26th, 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
By A. J. CASSATT, President.
ROBERT H. GROFF, Secretary.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
GENERAL OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., January 31, 1903.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. TEN-YEAR GOLD CONVERTIBLE BONDS:

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors adopted this day, the privilege is given to holders of the above bonds to convert the same into Capital Stock of the Company at seventy dollars per share upon surrender of the bonds BETWEEN MARCH 16TH AND APRIL 4TH, 1903, INCLUSIVE, with all coupons attached thereto, excepting Coupon No. 1, maturing May 1, 1903, which is to be retained and collected by the holder. Said bonds may be deposited with the Treasurer, at the General Office, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, or at the office of the Company, 85 Cedar Street, New York, or with its Financial Agent, the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, Princes Street, London, E. C., England. The privilege herein granted will cease at twelve o'clock noon April 4, 1903. Bonds registered as to principal should be transferred to bearer before being deposited. Upon deposit of the bonds, receipts will be given therefor, to be surrendered for certificates of stock bearing date May 2, 1903. Due notice will be given when the certificates are ready for delivery.

For fractional parts of a share resulting from conversion there will be issued non-dividend-bearing receipts, convertible into stock at the Transfer Office of the Company in either Philadelphia or New York, when the fractions surrendered make whole shares, but such fractional receipts will not be converted unless so surrendered on or before December 31, 1903, after which date they will be redeemed by the Treasurer of the Company in cash at the rate of seventy dollars per share.

This privilege does not affect the right of any holder of these bonds who does not avail himself thereof, to convert the same into Capital Stock on and after May 1, 1904, in accordance with the terms of said bonds.

ROBT. W. SMITH, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company,
135 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

TRUSTEES
HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.
G. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.
H. S. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U. S. Realty & Con. Co.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Pres. Century Realty Co., New York.
HEMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Pres. International Mercantile and Marine Co., N. Y.
H. B. HOLLINS, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York.
JOHN HONE, John Hone & Co., New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, Pres. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.
DAVID H. KING, Jr., Pres. New York Dock Co.
JAMES S. KUHN, Pres. Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Director International Bell Telephone Co., N. Y.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York.
ALLAN McCULLOH, Counsellor at Law, New York.
JOHN MACK, Philadelphia.
JOY MORTON, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM R. NICHOLSON, Pres. Land, Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., Pres. Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
E. C. POTTER, Real Estate, New York.
WILLIAM A. READ, Vermilye & Co., New York.
JOHN J. RIKER, Merchant, New York.
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Ex. Com., C. H. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL THORNE, New York.
EDWIN THORNE, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
JOHN C. TOMLINSON, Director New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York.
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, Director Home Insurance Co., New York.
P. A. B. WIDENER, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HEMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, Vice-Pres'ts.
S. O. SCUDDER, Treasurer.
S. M. WYNKOOP, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York,
Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,300,000
Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
OFFICERS:
JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, Vice-Presidents.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer. EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.
TRUSTEES:
Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kühne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

REORGANIZATION OF THE American Bicycle Company.

ABOUT 95% of the outstanding Debentures have been deposited under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization proposed by this Committee.

Certain Debenture holders who have heretofore been in correspondence with the Debenture Holders' Protective Committee have requested an extension of time in which to deposit under said Plan.

This Committee therefore extends the time for deposit of Securities under said Plan to and including February 24, 1903.

Stockholders must pay the first instalment of cash called for by the Committee at the time of making deposit of their shares.

After the date above mentioned, no deposit can be made except upon such conditions as may be imposed by this Committee.

The Debenture Holders' Protective Committee has withdrawn its opposition to the Plan and Agreement proposed by this Committee.

Dated New York, Jan. 28th, 1903.

WILLIAM A. READ, Chairman.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
GEORGE F. CRANE,
COLGATE HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
Committee.

SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879.

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—both Six and Five Per Cents.—have been drawn for the Sinking Fund of 1902, in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1903, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000 drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each, must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1, 1902, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

6% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 51, 140, 851, 685, 2014, 2064, 2208, 2364, 2840, 3813, 3870, 3872, 4075.

6% (B) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 1053, 1202, 1236, 1361, 1388, 1499, 1513, 1687, 1778, 1780, 1791, 1848, 1956.

6% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0090, 0172, 0277.

6% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0412, 0420, 0458, 0478, 0480, 0482, 0534, 0563, 0575, 0764, 0799, 0811, 0811, 0828, 0838, 0931, 0943, 0944, 0997, 01008, 01014, 01019, 01040, 01048, 01049, 01056.

5% COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0207, 0473, 0552, 0577, 0730, 0800, 0828, 0993, 1208, 1366, 1567, 1916, 2468, 3028, 3147, 3357, 3365, 3454, 3706, 3879, 3962, 4004, 4212, 4258, 4938, 5022, 5467, 5469, 5635, 5851, 5916.

5% (E) REGISTERED BONDS, $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 0106, 0285, 0398, 0579, 0613, 0688, 1061, 1098, 1111, 1112, 1113, 1167, 1198, 1498, 1482, 1578, 1685, 1690, 1750, 1752, 1822, 1870.

5% (D) REGISTERED BONDS, $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0014, 0032, 0179, 0297, 0330.

5% (C) REGISTERED BONDS, $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 0225, 0273, 0285, 0344, 0362, 0428, 0553, 0658, 0756, 0894, 01074, 01084, 01126, 01208, 01211, 01224, 01239, 01242, 01270, 01273, 01275, 01279.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO.
By S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 Broadway, New York.
SPECIALISTS IN UNLISTED SECURITIES IN ALL MARKETS.

Proposals.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Lighthouse Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., Monday, 16th March, 1903, and then opened, for maintaining all the buoys now in Taunton River, Mass.; Pawtucket River, R. I.; Housatonic River, Conn., and Hudson River, N. Y., between New York City and Troy, N. Y., during the fiscal year to end 30th June, 1904, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, can be had upon application to Captain WILLIAM M. FOLGER, U. S. N., Inspector.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Light House Inspector, Tompkinsville, N. Y., until 12 o'clock M., Monday, 16th March, 1903, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fuel and provisions for vessels and stations in the 3rd Light House District during the fiscal year to end 30th June, 1904, in accordance with specifications, copies of which, with blank proposals and other information, may be had upon application to Capt. WILLIAM M. FOLGER, U. S. N., Inspector.

How the **U. S. Steel** CORPORATION returns compare with the dividends of all the railroads of the United States.
See
The Wall Street Journal
MONDAY MORNING.
Investors read the Wall Street Journal.

The Trust Co. of America
149 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus $5,650,028.52
ASHBEL P. FITCH....President
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
R. J. CHATRY, Secretary. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
A. L. BANISTER, Treasurer.

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 15 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 13, 1903.

Dividends.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N. Y. City

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 2D, 1903:

American Cotton Oil Co., 4½ per cent.
Bedford, Ind., Funding 6s.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. 4s.
Cleveland & Pitts. R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. Series "D."
Gas City, Ind., 5s.
Grant Co., Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st & 2d Mtge. 7s.
Portsmouth, Ohio, 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
Wheeling Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.

Feb. 15th.

Grant County, Ind., 6s and Annual 5s.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Coupons payable February 1st.

Citizens' Gas Co. of Kankakee 1st Mtge. 5%.
City of Oshkosh, Wis., Fdg. & Sch.
New York, Ontario & Western R. R.
Saratoga Gas, Elec. Light & Power Co.
United States Shipbuilding Coll. Mtge. 5%.
Independence Water Wks. Co. of St. Louis, Refunding Mtge. 5%.

Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway Company,
52 Wall Street, New York, January 27, 1903.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and THREE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company have been declared respectively out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending December 31, 1902, payable at this office on Thursday, February 19, 1903, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, February 5, 1903. The transfer books will not be closed.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared on the Adjustment Preferred Stock a semi-annual dividend of two dollars per share, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after February 20, 1903, to the Adjustment Preferred Stockholders as registered at the close of business February 6, 1903.

The transfer books for Adjustment Preferred Stock will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M. February 6, 1903, until 10 o'clock A. M. February 20, 1903.

A. J. HEMPHILL, Secretary.

Northern Securities Company,
New York, January 22, 1903.

There has been declared a dividend of 1⅛ Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable February 4th, 1903, to stockholders of record on the books of the Company on that date.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 27th, 1903, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. February 5th, 1903.

E. T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

Office of the New York Dock Company,
New York, Jan. 28, 1903.

Coupons of the NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, maturing February 1st next, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City.

GEO. E. SPENCER, Treasurer.

The German American Bank,
New York, Jan. 30th, 1903.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after February 2d next.

The books will be closed from January 24th to February 2d incl.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Consolidated Gas Co. of Pittsburgh.

Coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company, due February 1st, 1903, will be paid at the offices of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, and Alexander Brown & Sons, Baltimore.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

Dividends.

COUPONS MATURING FEBRUARY, 1903, PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF N. W. Harris & Co.

FIRST.

Aberdeen, S. Dak., Refunding.
Albany Co., Wyo., School District No. 1, Refunding.
Aurora, Ills., Refunding.
Cass Co., Ia., Refunding.
Coeur d'Alene, Ida., Independent School District No. 1 Refunding.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 1, School Building.
Fort Atkinson, Wis., Water Works.
Hawarden, Ia., Refunding.
Keithsburg, Ills., Water Works.
Lena, Ills., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Funding.
Neosho, Mo., School Building.
Orange City, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Oshkosh, Wis., Water Works Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Pierce Co., Wash., School District No. 5 (Sumner.)
Pine River & Bethany Townships, Mich., Union School District No. 1, Refunding (St. Louis, Mich.)
Port Washington, Wis., School District No. 1, School Building.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 50.
Rock Falls, Ills., Electric Light.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Walnut Township, Ills., School.

SECOND.

Escanaba, Mich., Refunding.
Hamburg, Ia., Refunding.

FIFTEENTH.

Elburn, Ills., Water Works.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company.

Coupons payable at the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar St., New York, on and after February 1, 1903.

Ballard, Wash., Water Works	6s
Clallam County, Washington	6s
Essex County, N. J.	Park 3-65s
Essex County, N. J.	Park 4s
Essex County, N. J.	Courthouse 4s
General Electric Co. Deb.	3½s
Kitsap County, Wash.	No. 42
Long Island R. R. Co.	2d 7s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
N. Y. Dock Co.	1st 4s
Prospect Park & C. I. R. R.	1st 6s
Prospect Park & C. I. R. R.	4½s
Paducah, Ky.	4½s
Shamokin R. R. Co.	[illegible]
Standard Chain Co.	(February 15th) 1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y.	Various, Registered Interest
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	Series U, 4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	Series L, 4s
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	Series M, 4s
Village of Sandy Hill, N. Y.	Sewer 3½s
Westerly, R. I.	Water 3½s

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT 66 BROADWAY, ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 2nd, 1903.

Coupons may be sent in at once, and checks in payment of same will be ready for delivery at 10 A. M. on February 2nd, 1903.

Arizona Gold & Copper Co. 1st 6%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5%.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Consolidated 5%.
Bates Advertising Co. 1st 6%.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Convertible 5% Gold Bonds.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
Haight, D. L., 5%.
Hastings, Village of, Sewers 4%.
Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1st 5%.
Natural Bridge Forest Co. 1st 6%.
Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. Debenture 5%.
Pacific Packing & Navigation Co. Debenture 6%.
Sing Sing Electric Lighting Co. 4%.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6%.
San Louis Potosi Electrical Co. 1st 6%.

Due the 10th.

Keystone Electric Co. 1st 6%.

Due the 15th.

National Consolidated Oil Co. 1st 6%.
Staten Island Beach Land Improvement Co. Registered Int.

Due the 18th.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School 5%.

Due the 20th.

Breitkopf Brewing Co. 1st 5%.

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

FEBRUARY 1ST.

Chehalis, Washington, Electric Light & Water.
Goodhue County, Minnesota, School District No. 51.
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer.
Union City, Indiana.
Kokomo, Indiana.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 2.

FEBRUARY 13TH.

Rochester, Indiana, Water.

FEBRUARY 14TH.

Swayzee, Indiana.

FEBRUARY 15TH.

Rochester, Indiana.
Vigo County, Indiana, Funding.

FEBRUARY 23D.

Summitville, Indiana.

The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., December 29th, 1902.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. (1½%) upon the Common Stock of this Company, payable in cash on and after Monday, February 16th, 1903, to stockholders as they may stand registered on the books of the Company at 3 P. M., Friday, February 6th, 1903. Transfer books for Common Stock at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will close February 6th and open February 16th.

Checks for above dividend will be mailed on the due date to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Office of The Consolidation Coal Company,
Continental Trust Building,
Baltimore, Md., January 13th, 1903.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Cedar Street, New York, [illegible]

[illegible]

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 31st day of January, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

In Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$398,621,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$398,621,069
Silver dollars	465,297,000	Silver certificates outstanding	465,297,000
Silver dollars of 1890	962,948	Treasury notes outstanding	22,953,000
Silver bullion of 1890	21,990,052		
Total	$886,871,069	Total	$886,871,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$75,152,800.98		
Gold certificates	22,651,530.00		
Standard silver dollars	8,179,805.00		
Silver certificates	8,194,902.00		
Silver bullion	1,123,500.06		
United States notes	6,651,638.00		
Treasury notes of 1890	38,613.00		
National banknotes	21,188,721.42		
Subsidiary silver coin	7,880,088.96		
Fractional currency	153.70		
Minor coin	778,637.39		
		$151,840,480.46	
In National Bank Depositories—			
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$143,398,043.75		
To credit of disbursing officers	7,194,452.43		
Total	$150,592,496.18		
Awaiting Reimbursement—			
Bonds and interest paid	62,541.43		
		150,655,037.61	
Total		$302,495,518.07	
Liabilities—			
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$13,304,662.23		
Outstanding checks and drafts	11,231,247.90		
Disbursing officers' balances	54,650,056.46		
Post Office Department account	4,980,093.09		
Miscellaneous items	2,296,280.04		
		86,462,939.72	
Available cash balance			$216,032,578.35

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$475,380.50	$24,187,853.48	$174,327,687.09
Internal revenue	868,124.49	18,135,152.38	137,372,166.18
Miscellaneous	767,816.62	3,673,332.06	22,929,933.50
Total receipts	$2,111,330.70	$45,996,337.92	$334,629,786.77
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	390,000.00	12,575,000.00	74,424,288.15
War	323,000.00	7,828,000.00	73,548,772.24
Navy	547,000.00	7,787,000.00	47,696,292.84
Indians	60,000.00	905,000.00	8,301,460.32
Pensions	186,000.00	10,136,000.00	81,805,920.54
Interest	233,000.00	3,333,000.00	20,687,237.70
Total expenditures	$1,739,000.00	$42,564,000.00	$306,463,971.85
Excess of receipts over expenditures	372,330.70	3,432,337.92	28,165,814.92
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	502,863.04	22,488,791.90	148,357,315.61
Internal revenue	774,310.43	20,852,512.12	163,416,491.23
Receipts from all sources last year	2,317,851.09	46,582,143.74	331,341,726.75
Expenditures last year	1,335,000.00	38,719,000.00	280,856,686.47
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	1,149,995.00	3,104,407.50	13,559,457.50
Notes redeemed and retired under act July 14, 1890	64,340.00	2,365,231.00	12,722,598.00
Notes received for current redemption	811,778.00	24,070,749.00	108,664,453.00
REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$546,466,414.00	$103,195,488.00	$649,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
Redeemed in Gold—			
To date	$62,076,248.00	$5,712,437.00	$67,788,685.00
This fiscal year	3,170,610.00	633,097.00	3,803,707.00
This month	1,070,165.00	146,830.00	1,216,995.00
This day	24,730.00	12,900.00	37,630.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	62,076,248.00	5,712,437.00	67,788,685.00
This fiscal year	3,170,610.00	633,097.00	3,803,707.00
This month	1,070,165.00	146,830.00	1,216,995.00
This day	24,730.00	12,900.00	37,630.00

FOOTBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Coach Morley Has Taken Early Measures to Get Good Men for Next Season.

Believing that it is not now too early to begin the preliminaries for next season's football campaign William R. Morley, Columbia's head football coach, has returned to the city to make some preparations for the season of 1903. He is on the lookout for men in the university who either have at some time played football or who seem to have the making of good gridiron men. Many of these he has persuaded to promise to become candidates for the team. These he has already set to work playing handball and engaging in other light forms of athletics in order to keep in condition. He has also requested the older men to engage in such work not only now, but during the Summer as well in order that every one may be in good physical trim when the season opens. Morley's unusual preparations in these directions are due to the recent ruling that athletic teams cannot engage in preliminary practice for a period of over two weeks before the Fall opening of college.

If Columbia opens as usual about Oct. 5 this will give the football players a very short time for preliminary practice. For this reason also Coach Morley plans to make the Spring practice in April unusually rigorous and really of some practical value in drilling the new men in the elementary principles of the game. There have been no developments in regard to Columbia's schedule, but the management is confident that the team will have the best scheme of games this year it has ever had.

Cuban Yale's Champion Gymnast.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 1.—L. De Sola, 1905, of Havana, Cuba, last night won the gymnastic championship of Yale, his nearest competitor being W. L. Andersen, 1906, who competed with a sprained ankle. De Sola, who is Captain of the gymnastic team, won the first meet a short time ago and last night captured four firsts and one second.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK to all persons interested in the estate of HENRY W. COLLINS and CHARLES O. HAVENS, composing the copartnership firm of D. P. COLLINS SON, assigned to Charles Zust for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court in and for the County of New York, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1903, [illegible]

[illegible]

Bankruptcy Notices.

[illegible]

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, [illegible]

[illegible]

Surrogate's Notices.

[illegible]

Last year The New York Times carried [illegible] lines of advertising.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—CHARLES LANIER, [illegible] against ELLAS [illegible]

[illegible]

Bankruptcy Notices.

[illegible]

Referees' Notices.

[illegible]

Bankruptcy Notices.

[illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

Clark's Cruise
TO THE
MEDITERRANEAN AND THE ORIENT

February 7, 1903.

By the Specially-chartered Lloyd Express S. S. "KAISERIN" (9,500 tons).

RATES: $400 AND UP.

All necessary expenses included. Accommodation may be engaged up to day before sailing, either for the entire cruise or to local points.

Only the Main Dining Saloon Used.

ROUTE: Visiting Madeira, Granada, the Alhambra, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, Smyrna, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Naples, Rome, Nice, etc.

Absolutely No Overcrowding.

Under the Personal Direction of
FRANK C. CLARK,
201 Washington St., Boston. 111 Broadway, New York.

To Madeira,
The Mediterranean
And the
ORIENT

By the Twin-Screw S. S. AUG. VICTORIA
From New York February 2, 1903.
A Trip of
77 Days Cost $350 up

ITINERARY—Funchal (Madeira), Gibraltar, Granada, Alhambra, Malaga, Algiers, Genoa, Villefranche (Nice and Monte Carlo), Syracuse, Malta, Nauplia, Kalamaki, Piraeus (Athens), Constantinople (Bosphorus, Black Sea), Beyrouth, (Damascus, Baalbek), Jaffa (Jerusalem, etc.), Caifa (Galilee and Samaria), Alexandria (Cairo and the Pyramids), Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa—New York.

Passengers also taken to Oriental point of cruise at special rates.

Also Black Sea Cruise from New York March 12, '03.

For Particulars Apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

To Madeira,
the Mediterranean
and the
Black Sea

including Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Italy, France, Sicily, Turkey, Asia Minor, Transcaucasia, Russia (Crimea,) Greece, Portugal, England, and Germany.

67 days, costing $450 up.

Itinerary—Leaving N. Y. March 12, 1903, by the Prinzessin Victoria Luise, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Riviera, Palermo, Constantinople, Trebizond, Batoum (Tiflis,) Yalta, Sebastopol, Balaclava, Athens, Kalamaki, Nauplia, Syracuse, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, Hamburg, New York.
Stopovers allowed at Naples, Lisbon, Southampton and Hamburg.

For Particulars Apply to,
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

TAKE 2 WEEKS OFF.

You can leave New York by the fine steamers of the Ward Line every Saturday for
HAVANA
have a capital rest and see the beautiful and interesting Island of Cuba. OUR SPECIAL TOURIST PARTIES LEAVE FEBRUARY 7, 21, MARCH 7. Shall we send you details?

THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for the Baltimore & Ohio, Chesapeake & Ohio, Erie, Lehigh Valley, New York Central, and Pennsylvania Railroads, and all their connections. Pullman reservations for any line.
TWO NEW YORK OFFICES:
261 B'way, cor. Warren. Phone 4637 Cort'dt.
1185 B'way, cor. 28th St. Phone 1796 Mad. Sq.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, etc.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(A. & A. Line.)
Sails from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. To SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID 6,000 TON STEAMERS, Feb. 19th, Mar. 12th, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $632.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 427 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51 North River.

Saxonia, Feb. 7, 1 PM	Etruria, Feb. 28, 6 A.M.
Ivernia....Feb. 14, 7 AM	Campania, Mar. 7, 11 AM
Lucania..Feb. 21, noon	Umbria, Mar. 14, 6 A.M.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents. 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Teutonic..Feb. 4, Noon	Cedric, Feb. 25, 4 P.M.
Oceanic..Feb. 11, 5 AM	Celtic..Mar. 4, 8:30 AM
Germanic.Feb. 18, Noon	Oceanic..Mar. 11, 4 PM

Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

Excursions.

MARDI GRAS EXCURSION
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
New Orleans Steamers—$100.00.
All expenses included. French opera and other entertainments. Seats on Grand Stand. Sight Seeing. Board on Steamer in New Orleans. Apply 349 B'way, or 1 Battery Place or any Tourist Agency.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—JAMES PARKER, Plaintiff, against MARY PARKER No. 1, Elizabeth Grise, Mary Parker No. 2, and Mary Parker as Administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of the estate of Morris Parker, deceased, and Matthew A. Taylor, as Executor of the last will and testament of William J. Parker, deceased, defendants.

I, the undersigned, duly appointed Referee by order of this Court, dated and entered herein on the 13th day of December, 1902, hereby require each person not a party to the action, who at the said date of the order had a lien upon any undivided share or interest of any of the owners or persons interested in the premises hereinafter described, to appear before me on or before the 4th day of February, 1903, at my office, 41 Park Row, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to prove his lien, and the true amount due or to become due to him by reason thereof. [illegible]

[illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

A Trip
To Sunny Skies
Spend a Week
in the Beautiful Island of
JAMAICA
and continue by following steamer to Colombia, Nicaragua, & Costa Rica, returning from there to New York.
Sailings by excellent steamers of Atlas Line Service every Saturday. Fare to Jamaica $40 One Way, $75 Both Ways. Round Trip 23 Days, $125. Rates include meals and berth. Return tickets from Jamaica, also Valid by United Fruit Co. Steamer.
A Postal Brings Booklet.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
35-37 BROADWAY, N. Y.

North German Lloyd.

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 52, North River, Gansevoort St.

Kronprinz, Feb. 24, 2 PM	Kaiser...Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser, March 10, 10 AM	Kronprinz, Apr. 18, 9 AM
Kronprinz, Mar. 24, 1 PM	Kaiser Wm. II. Apr. 28, 4 PM

Special Notice.

THE NEW TWIN-SCREW
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.
(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power.) Will leave New York on her first departure, TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.

*Trave, Feb. 14, 10 AM	‡Weimar, Mar. 21, 11 AM
†Neckar, Feb. 21, Noon	K. Albert, Mar. 28, 3:30 PM
*Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM	*Trave...Apr. 4, 10 AM

*Calls at Algiers. †Sails to Gibraltar, Naples only. ‡Sails to Naples, Genoa, only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 48 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Service.

Bluecher, Feb. 7, 1 PM	Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM
Waldersee, Feb. 21, 1 PM	Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM
Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM	Wald'see, Apr. 4, 10 AM
Patricia, Mar. 14, 6 AM	Deutschland, Apr. 9, 11 AM

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.

†A. Victoria, Feb. 3, 11 AM	†P. V. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM
*Ravenna, Feb. 12, 2 PM	Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
Palatia, Mar. 2, 2 PM	*Ravenna, Mar. 29, 2 PM

*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."
†To Madeira, Gibraltar, (A. Victoria also Algiers,) and Genoa.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

MINNEHAHA	Feb. 7, 1 P. M.
MESABA	Feb. 14, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE	Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA	Feb. 28, 6 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Mar. 7, Noon

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON. FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.

St. Paul..Feb. 4, 10 AM	Finland..Feb. 14, 10 AM
Zeeland..Feb. 7, 10 AM	Phila....Feb. 18, 10 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.

Zeeland...Feb. 7, 10 AM	Vaderl'd, Feb. 21, 10 AM
Finland..Feb. 14, 10 AM	Kroonland, Feb. 28, 10 AM

Piers 14 and 15 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
25 Union Square,
Phone [illegible] 18 St. New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.

Amsterdam......Feb. 4	Amsterdam......Mar. 11
Ryndam.......Feb. 18	Statendam......Mar. 18
Rotterdam.......Mar. 4	Ryndam.........Mar. 25

Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STREETS.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station, except where otherwise noted.

7:55 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Limited to two Parlor Cars and Dining Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M.—FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M.—PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M.—THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL.—20-hour train to Chicago. Pullman Compartment Observation, Drawing-room Sleeping, Dining, and Buffet Smoking Car.

1:55 P. M.—CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Toledo, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville,) Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis. Dining Car.

5:55 P. M.—ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis. Dining Car. For Welch, W. Va., (via Shenandoah Valley Route.)

5:55 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday. Dining Car.

7:55 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. For Knoxville, daily, via Shenandoah Valley Route. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:25 P. M.—CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 10:20) (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) 2:10 (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 8:55 (Dining Car,) 10:55 (Dining Car) A. M., 12:55 (Dining Car,) (3:25 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 3:25 (Dining Car,) 4:25 (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily. "The Southern's Palm Limited," 12:40 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 12:40 P. M.) week days.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:55 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily. "Florida Special," 2:10 P. M. (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 2:20 P. M.) week days.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.—Express 2:10 P. M. week days. Mail, 12:10 night daily. "Seaboard Florida Limited," 12:55 P. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—For Memphis and New Orleans, 3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 12:55 and 4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days and 8:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Through Vestibuled Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars, and Standard Coaches on week-days. Parlor Smoking Car, Parlor Cars, Dining Car, and Standard Coaches on Sundays.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

For points on New York and Long Branch Railroad (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:55 A. M., 12:10, 2:25, 4:55, and 11:25 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. [illegible]

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

JOY LINE $1.25 to Providence. First Class Service. [illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY SERVICE. [illegible]

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Trains arrive and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and West bound trains, except those leaving Grand Central Station at 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 2:45, 3:30, 9:15, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th St. to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

All southbound trains, except the "20th Century" and the "Empire State Express," and Nos. 36 and 60, will stop at 125th St. ten minutes before their arrival time at Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Due Albany 5:55 A. M., Troy 6:50 A. M.

7:54 A. M.—*SYRACUSE LOCAL. Stops at all important stations.

8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:45 P. M.

8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL. 24 hours to Chicago. Due Buffalo 7:10, Niagara Falls 8:07.

10:30 A. M.—†DAY EXPRESS. Makes local stops. Due Buffalo 1:15 A. M.

11:30 A. M.—†RUTLAND EXPRESS. Due Rutland 7:55 P. M.

12:50 P. M.—*BUFFALO LIMITED. Due Buffalo 11 P. M., Niagara Falls 11:55 P. M.

1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Due Cincinnati 10:30, Indianapolis 11:30 A. M., St. Louis 6:45 P. M. next day.

1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED. 24 hours to Chicago via Lake Shore, 28½ via M. C.

2:45 P. M.—*"THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED." 20-hour train to Chicago via Lake Shore. Electric Lights and Fans.

3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER. Due Albany 6:40, Troy 7 P. M.

3:35 P. M.—*ALBANY AND TROY EXPRESS. Local stops.

4:00 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.

5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 24-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman Cars. Due Cleveland 7:25 A. M., Cincinnati 1:30, Indianapolis 3:10, Chicago 4:30, St. Louis 9:45 P. M. next day.

6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS. 28 hours to Chicago via both L. S. & M. C.

6:35 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS via D. & H. or Rutland.

7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL EXPRESS.

8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO AND TORONTO SPECIAL. Due Buffalo 7:25 A. M., Niagara Falls 8:43, Toronto 10:50 A. M.

9:15 P. M.—*SPECIAL MAIL LIMITED. Sleeping car only for Rochester.

9:20 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Due Cincinnati 7:50, Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7:30 second morning.

9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS. Chicago, 34 hours by Michigan Central, 33 hours by Lake Shore.

11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO THEATRE TRAIN. Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and Chicago.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:06 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 153 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

NEW YORK CENTRAL ROUTE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND NEW ENGLAND

[illegible]

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

[illegible]

READING SYSTEM. NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

[illegible]

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

[illegible]

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

[illegible]

LEHIGH VALLEY.

[illegible]

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Alfred E. Ommen, referee, 241 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 185 feet west of Second Avenue, 16.8 by 100.9, two-story frame dwelling.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, John Hone Jr., referee, 137 and 139 East Fifty-seventh Street, northwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 50.2 by 40, five-story brick flat, with store. Due on judgment, $12,520; subject to another mortgage for $50,000.

City Real Estate for Sale.

SELECTED WEST SIDE DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

$25,000—87 St., nr. Riverside, 4½-sty. Am. bas.
$26,000—70 St., nr. West End, 4½-sty. Am. bas.
$27,000—77 St., nr. Columbus, 3-sty., Elec. Light
$28,000— West End Av., 4-sty., 20 ft.
$29,000— 76 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 18 ft.
$30,000— 83 St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty. 20 ft.
$31,000— 88 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 19 ft.
$32,000— 81 St., nr. Station, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$33,000— 80 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$33,000— 78 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$35,000— West End Av., 5-sty. Am. bas., 27 ft.
$36,000— 74 St., nr. Columbus, 20 ft., 4-sty.
$37,000—68 St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 19 ft.
$38,000— 40 St., nr. Broadway, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$39,000— 75 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$40,000—73 St., 4-sty., 20 ft., dining Rm. Extn.
$41,000—91 St., nr. Drive, 5-sty. Am. bas., 25 ft.
$42,000— 71 St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$43,000—88 St., nr. W. End, 5-sty. Am. bas., 20 ft.
$44,000— 88 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$45,000— 87 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 20 ft.
$46,000— 71 St., nr. Columbus, 4-sty., special.
$47,000— 78 St., nr. Columbus, size 25x95x102.
$48,000—Nr. Riverside, 5-sty. Am. bas., 21 ft., new.
$49,000—78 St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 21 ft.
$50,000—93 St., 5-sty., 20 ft., Am. bas., elevator.
$55,000— 75 St., nr. Drive, 4-sty., 22 ft.
$65,000—86 St., nr. Central Park, 4-sty., 25 ft.
$75,000— Finest 25-ft. Am. bas. in the 70s.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS SEE SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 COLUMBUS AVE.

BETWEEN CENTRAL PARK WEST AND COLUMBUS AVE.

A beautiful 4-story, high-stoop dwelling, 19x60x bath extension x100; strictly modern in all its appointments, including open plumbing and 3 tiled baths. Unusual opportunity to locate in centre of select resident block, convenient to 72d St. "L" station and very near Central Park, for $27,500. Particulars of SLAWSON & HOBBS, 284 Columbus Av.

SEVENTH AVENUE FRONT, NEAR 125TH ST., 153x75 feet; suitable for eight or ten story apartment.

PORTER & COMPANY, 139 WEST 125TH ST., BROADWAY, AT 104TH ST.

71 W. 50TH ST. 18x100, all improvements READY TO MOVE INTO. MARTIN, 50 W. 40TH ST.

A SPENDID CORNER.

PORTER & CO.,

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan.

POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES OVER MOST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK. ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, EASY TERMS. PRICES $3,800 TO $5,500. PLOTS 50x100. SOME WITHIN ONE BLOCK. NONE MORE THAN THREE BLOCKS FROM DEPOT. ALL IMPROVEMENTS: FLAGGED WALKS, MACADAMIZED AVENUES, LINED WITH GRAND OLD SHADE TREES. COMFORTABLE CARS—NO CROWDING. TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING. INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkinburg Realty Co., BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays—1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

SNAP NO. 2, FLATBUSH.—WILL SELL AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE $8,750. SHOULD BE $10,000. Terms, Cash Or $850 Cash, Rest Mortgage to suit. A COLONIAL HOME. Peerless in Beauty and Conveniences. Copied from Plans of a House Sold for $15,000. HANDSOME WIDE HALL IN CENTRE. Exceptionally Large Dining Room and Living Room, with Open Fire Places, Fine Parlor, Artistic Stairs, Large Kitchen and Laundry. Back Stairs, 6 Fine, well-lighted Bed Chambers, Tiled Bath, and Billiard Room. Finished in OAK. All Parquet floors. Rich, Dainty Decorations. Fine Large Grounds. BEAUTIFUL LOCATION. Near 3 lines of Trolleys and "L" Station, 20 Minutes to Manhattan. $300 NOW will secure it till May 1st. STEAM HEATED, DETACHED. W. H. GOLDEY, 791 FLATBUSH AV.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

MAMARONECK LOTS $100

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

Real Estate Wanted.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

Real Estate.

Capital and Surplus, $8,000,000.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St. Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Does each year an increasing proportion of the whole business of examining titles and making mortgage loans in New York City. Last Year it loaned Over **Thirty-nine Million Dollars** on real estate in New York City.

When you buy real estate, or borrow on it, come to this company. Fees moderate and uniform.

Deposits received subject to check.

We have $11,000, $12,000 to $15,000 to loan on good first mortgage, Bronx or Manhattan, 4½ or 5 per cent. Laumeister & Co., 604 Melrose Av., near 149th.

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St. Insurance. Loans effected, rents collected, estates carefully managed.

Money to loan on first or second mortgage, pay off taxes, &c. Fleming, 770 Tremont Av.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on **Thursday, February 5th, 1903,** at 12 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway. SUPREME COURT—PARTITION SALE. CHARLES THADDEUS TERRY, Esq., Referee. 4-story brick apartment, with stores and plot of land,

Nos. 272, 274, 276 and 278 Bleecker Street, Northwest Corner Morton Street. 2 5-story brick tenements, with lots, **Nos. 581 and 583 Hudson Street and No. 90 Bank Street,** Southwest Corner. 4-story and basement brick dwelling, with lot, **No. 267 West 11th Street,** Between Bleecker and 4th Streets.

To Let for Business Purposes.

TO LET STORES, OFFICES, BUILDINGS, STUDIOS, in this and other localities. OWNERS' REALTY CO., 10 West 23d.

For Sale.

YOKOHAMA LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

DESKS SAFES

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—SOLD

TYPEWRITERS

Purchase and Exchange.

Legal Notices.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

FERNLEIGH HALL

31 to 35 East 129th St. Near Madison Avenue. NEW MODERN APARTMENTS, Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated. The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK 118-119th St., on Morningside Ave. Convenient to "L" and Surface Road. One 4-room apartment, $40, and one 5-room apartment, $55, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

ON **72D STREET,** NEAR **CENTRAL PARK WEST**

Magnificently furnished house can be rented at a ridiculously low figure for balance of season. House now ready for occupancy, lighted by electricity and furnished with china, glassware, table and bed linens, &c. FRED'K ZITTEL, 260 Columbus Ave.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

101st St., 211 West—Milford Apartments.—Furnished or unfurnished, one or two beautiful, light, outside rooms, bath; telephone; rent reasonable; references. Inquire elevator boy.

Bachelor apartments; "Westerly," 101-107 W. 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

239 West 116th—Cosy five-room flat, bath, complete housekeeping; piano, linen, silver; elevator "L." Baird.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A four-story, high-stoop house on 39th St., near 5th Av., for rent. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 West 42d St.

Business Opportunities.

READ THIS: Special information for investors. We strongly advise the purchase of Pineoil Remedy Company shares at their present price, 50c each. Excellent remedies; big demand; sales increasing. Shares in Patent Medicine Companies pay enormous dividends and advance rapidly in value. Buy them whenever offered. Will accept subscriptions until further notice at above price. Don't delay. Morse & Co., Investment Securities, 6 Wall Street, New York.

An established, successful Retail Business for sale consisting of picture frames and pictures, stationery, toys, and artists' materials; ill-health cause of selling; net profits about $5,000 yearly; price $8,000. Sloane & Company, 309 Columbus Av., near 73d St.

For Sale—Entire stock of merchandise and good will of long established wholesale grocery and liquor business in Borough of Manhattan, to close estate; no agents. John J. Delany, Attorney for Executors, 27 William St., N. Y. City.

INFORMATION ABOUT CORPORATIONS. Business Corporations, their organization, incorporation, and procedure. Send for our new list of corporation books, blanks, and material. The Ronald Press, 176 Broadway.

For Sale—Formula for a brick wash, for renovation of weather stained brick walls. Apply to P. O. Box 274, New Bedford, Mass.

Chance for $5.00 worth printing free; details for 2c. stamp. Atkinson, 1,826 Park Row Building, City.

BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD. CUBAN REPUBLIC. WM. O. McDOWELL. ALL ISSUES. 51 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

Stationer wants to buy well-established job printing business for cash. Address L. B. C., Box 181 Times.

Loans.

CASH

IN ANY AMOUNT advanced without unnecessary delay or formality on satisfactory security of any character, Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c. Business Confidential. Lowest Possible Rate.

John Mulholland, FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK. 88 PARK ROW, 5 & 7 EAST 42D ST., 125TH ST. & PARK AV., } NEW YORK. 44 COURT ST., 84 BROADWAY, } BROOKLYN. APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $500,000.

MONEY loaned in any amount to business and high-class private people. Largest Concern of Its Kind in the U. S. HIGHEST BANK REFERENCES. 150 NASSAU ST., N. Y., Office 729.

A private party will advance money in sums of $200 and upward to merchants on book accounts, storage receipts, household goods, &c., without removal. Loans made day after application; strictly confidential. Address D. C., Box 148 Times Office.

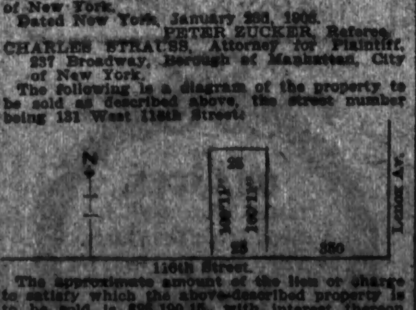
LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE on their plain note; no mortgage; no indorser; no one need know; much easier terms; lower rates. WOODWORTH, Room 1,119, Park Row Building.

SALARIES

Machinery.

BACKUS GAS ENGINES.

Referees' Notices.



Winter Resorts.

Lakewood.

NOW OPEN. **LAKEWOOD, N. J.** NOW OPEN.

THE FAVORITE WINTER RESORT FOR NEW YORKERS. THE LAUREL HOUSE AND THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID B. PLUMER. SEASON CONTINUES UNTIL JUNE FIRST.

A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager Laurel House. FRANK F. SHUTE, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

Miscellaneous.

Seaboard Air Line Railway. Tickets, Pullman reservations, literature, &c.: OFFICE 1183 BROADWAY.

M., K. & T. RY. How to go to Mexico; through Pullman buffet sleepers without change. For booklet and particulars address Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 309 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED. Popular train to St. Augustine and South. Leaves N. Y. daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.

Pianos and Organs.

Greatest February Piano Sale!

At $1 a Week we offer 900 of these popular, renowned, tone-lasting **Harmony Pianos.**

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $5.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the inside top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to **Bloomingdales'** 3d AVE. 59th ST. TO 60th STS.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 25 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts	$225
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	85
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
UPRIGHT, for beginners	75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now	225
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used	185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	90
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
UPRIGHT, used little by artists	245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650	75

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. 128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

STURZ PIANOS.

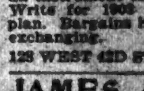
SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

THE OPERA PIANO.

UPRIGHTS

Watches and Jewelry.

Billiards.



Bankruptcy Notices.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND.

Winter Resort, ATLANTIC CITY. Winter Resort. The Strand is a new, modern, brick and stone fire-proof hotel, which overlooks the world-famed boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year 'round. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 Fourth Av., 11 to 1 and 3 to 5:30. Phone 1749—18th. Fairbairn & Williams, Owners and Props.

Hotel Islesworth, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the Beach; hot and cold sea water in all baths. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE at Hotel Savoy, 59th St. and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained. JOHN C. GOSSLER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. **NEW HOTEL RUDOLF** Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information, 3 Park Place, 10:30 A. M. to 3 P. M. Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 3:30 to 5 P. M. Telephone 3069 Cortlandt. CHAS. R. MYERS, Prop.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, the ever-famous Boardwalk, &c. Illustrated booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. Phone 1749 18th. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

HOTEL TRAYMORE. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. D. S. WHITE, President.

The Shelburne, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the ocean front. Open all the year. Booklet. R. E. R. RAMSEY.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

THE PENNHURST. Michigan Av.; second house from beach and Boardwalk. A high-class homelike hotel, with refined surroundings and patronage. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, etc. Open all year. Booklet. WILLIAM R. HOOD.

THE DUNLOP, On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites, also public. Excellent café. Booklet. ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

North Carolina.

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA. In centre of Long Leaf Pine Region. FOUR SPLENDID HOTELS, including THE CAROLINA, ONE OF THE FINEST RESORT HOTELS IN AMERICA. 53 Cottages, Casino, etc. No consumptives received. Two Golf Courses—Finest in South. 30,000 ACRE SHOOTING PRESERVE. Beautiful literature upon request. Address, Resident Manager, Pinehurst, N. C.

Boarders Wanted.

1—Attractive suites, single rooms, with or without board; references. Leland Board Directory, 2 West 33d St.

20th St., 15 West.—Room in first-class house; excellent table; gentlemen preferred; transients and Southerners accommodated; also table boarders; references. Tel. 3008—18.

21st St., 23-19-17 West, Near 5th Av.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms; well appointed house; gentlemen preferred; references; Telephone 4255—18th.

45th St., 10 East.—Attractive rooms, with board; table board.

47th St., 143 West.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; extra light room suitable for

Furnished Rooms.

Auction Sales.

Storage.

Dogs and Birds.

Surrogate Notices.

Dancing.

"Half-Time" Waltz and Two-Step our Specialties; 3,000 Pupils taught to Dance last season at REMEY'S DANCING ACADEMY, 915-917-919 EIGHTH AV. (54th.)—Class and private instruction, afternoon and evening; also Sundays; 4 class lessons, $1; $4, $5 (first lesson private) FREE; individual instruction. Classes now forming. Beginners at any time. All the following dances guaranteed for $5, viz.: Waltz, Two-Step, Schottische, Polka, Lancers, and Waltz-Quadrille, in 5 strictly private and 5 class lessons. Private lessons given any hour of day or evening, without appointment, in a separate hall. Lady and gentleman assistants. Receptions Saturday and Sunday evenings. Send for circulars.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—If you wish to learn to waltz and two-step gracefully and quickly attend HOWE'S PRIVATE DANCING SCHOOL. Harvard Building, 729 6th Av., between 41st and 42d Sts. We positively guarantee to teach adults the perfect glide waltz, "half-time," and two-step in six private lessons, with music, for $5. You can take one, two, or more lessons per week, any day at any hour, morning, afternoon, or evening, without an appointment. We teach each pupil personally and individually in separate rooms, and promise no one will see you practice. Private lessons evenings. Mr. and Mrs. Howe.

HARVARD ACADEMY, 136 and 138 West 23d St. Ed J. Finnegan, Director. The leading dancing academy of all New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils. Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

Instruction.

SACRED HEART ACADEMY, Select Catholic Military Boarding School, Clason-on-the-Sound, Westchester, N. Y. An ideal location on the shores of Long Island Sound registered by the Regents; prepares for college and business; large and commodious buildings; military training develops promptness, manliness, and obedience. Second term begins February 1. Address BROTHER EDMUND, Director.

KINGSLEY SCHOOL For Young Boys. Half year begins Feb. 1. Location 22 miles from New York; ideal for beauty and health. A home school, with military drill. Aim is to lead boys to know and live their best—intellectual, moral, physical. Terms, $500. J. R. Campbell, A. M., Essex Fells, N. J.

Musical.

HENRY LOREN CLEMENTS, VOICE CULTURE, 3 East 14th Street, New York. Would be pleased to meet by appointment, free of charge, any one wishing to learn his system.

Piano instruction by first-class teacher; highest references; terms reasonable. Address Box 30, 1,515 Third Avenue.

Help Wanted—Males.

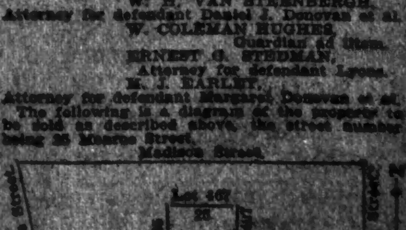
Help Wanted—Females.

Professional Situations Wanted—Females.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Referees' Notices.



GEN. GREENE IN BROOKLYN

Makes a Third Tour of Inspection, Visiting Six Stations.

Talks About All-Night Licenses—His Plan to Encourage Zeal and Bravery of Policemen.

Police Commissioner Greene made a third automobile tour in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, going to station houses he had not visited on his two previous trips and completing his inspection of the precincts of the borough.

The Commissioner, accompanied by his Secretary, crossed the bridge and went first to the Fulton Street Station, where he was joined by Senior Inspector P. H. McLaughlin of Brooklyn. Gen. Greene gave the station house a thorough inspection and expressed himself as being much displeased with it. The building is a very old one and poorly adapted to police purposes. The Commissioner said that with the bridge cars rumbling overhead and the noise of the elevated trains and trolley cars in front the policemen sleeping in the station must have a hard time getting proper rest, and he thought they ought to have better quarters.

From Fulton Street Gen. Greene went to the Amity Street, Butler Street, Hamilton Avenue, Fourth Avenue, and Fifth Avenue Stations. On the return he stopped at Headquarters, in Smith Street, where he left Inspector McLaughlin, but did not go inside himself.

Gen. Greene said that he had visited the borough more to have a look at the station houses than to observe excise conditions, but found that the excise law was being strictly enforced.

The Commissioner was asked as to the granting of all-night licenses. He said:

"There are a number on Park Row which I will grant, as I find that there are a great number of persons employed in that vicinity who work very late and who need to get food in the early hours of the morning. Up town I have granted some for dancing, but for only one night at a time and not for the six nights of the week. All over the city I do not think I have granted more than twenty all-night licenses."

"Any in the Tenderloin?" he was asked.

"No. I have not received applications from any of the well-known restaurants as yet," was the reply.

"What do you think of the raids made by the Parkhurst society in the East Twenty-second Street Precinct on Saturday night?"

"I have not looked into the matter nor received any report from Capt. Fitzpatrick. I may have something to say about it to-morrow when I investigate."

Commissioner Greene said that he considered the Capt. Lantry incident as closed and had nothing to add to the comments he made in his letter to the Captain.

Concerning promotions to Captaincies, Commissioner Greene said that he would make them as fast as the Civil Service Board sent him reports as to the qualifications of the candidates.

"is to send a letter of commendation, signed by the Police Commissioner, to policemen who may distinguish themselves. I am investigating every case of bravery in the department, and will recommend these men for promotion. I find there are many cases of personal bravery exhibited in the department, where policemen risk their lives in rescuing others. There are hundreds of good men on the force ready to risk anything, even their lives, in the exercise of their duty. In fact, there are so many cases that it has required considerable of my time to go over them. Nearly every day there are petitions from a large number of citizens telling me of some heroic deed which some officer has done. These men naturally deserve a reward, and promoting and commending those whose bravery has been shown will encourage others and tend to increase their vigilance."

Chief Inspector Cortright visited a number of stations in Harlem and the Bronx yesterday afternoon, and reported to the Commissioner that he found the excise and other laws being complied with to the letter.

The total number of excise arrests in all boroughs yesterday was sixty.

CAPT. O'REILLY'S RAID.

He Captures Japanese in a Boarding House Playing at Craps.

Capt. Miles O'Reilly of the West Thirtieth Street Station discovered what he claimed to be a real gambling house at 41 East Nineteenth Street early yesterday morning, and all through an anonymous letter.

Capt. O'Reilly, with plain-clothes-men Gorman, Cooke, Hollman, Bacon, and Keer, after strenuous climbing over back fences and pulley lines, forced his way into the alleged gambling house and arrested Kule Yuosi, Henry Honda, Sui Saut, Thomas Ito, and Naojiro Saitou.

The men were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court later in the day, and Saitou was held in $300 bail by Magistrate Flammer on the complaint of the Captain. The other prisoners were discharged.

It developed that 41 East Nineteenth Street was a Japanese boarding house and that Saitou was the proprietor and the other prisoners boarders. It was the habit of all concerned to gather in the kitchen every Saturday night and play the game of craps for a cent a roll, just to pass the time away. Last night the game was unusually interesting, there being $1.15 in all in the possession of the four men, who protested indignantly against their arrest.

In the house the police found two sets of cards, twenty chips, and twelve dice in a safe in the attic. This was considered by Capt. O'Reilly sufficient evidence that the place was a gambling house.

BODY RECOVERED BY DIVERS.

Found Under Spilled Load of Granite Blocks in Newtown Creek.

The body of James Tighe of 114 Walworth Street, Williamsburg, who was drowned in the Newtown Creek Saturday, was recovered yesterday by divers. The body had been buried beneath several thousand Belgian granite paving blocks which were thrown into the creek by the collapse of a dock at the head of Stagg Street. Tighe was employed with other men unloading the blocks from a schooner, when the dock collapsed, and Tighe was pitched into the creek and buried beneath the blocks in the mud of the creek. The other men who were thrown into the creek saved themselves.

Hundreds watched the divers at work yesterday until the body was found buried in the mud after the blocks had been removed.

Andrew Howe, who was arrested after the accident on a charge of criminal negligence, was discharged yesterday in the Ewen Street Court. He told the Magistrate that he was in the schooner's hold when the fatality occurred.

Ship's Steward Dressed for Suicide.

The four-masted clipper ship William P. Frye arrived yesterday after a five months' trip around the Horn from San Francisco. The only excitement on the long voyage happened shortly after leaving San Francisco, when the Russian chief steward Max, who had had a disagreement with First Mate Elwell, put on his best clothes and all his jewelry and tried to jump overboard. He was stopped, however, and did not try it again.

New Cable for Ellis Island.

Work on a new cable to Ellis Island will be begun this week. There was only one bidder for the work, the Safety Insular and Cable Company, and the contract price is $1.25 per foot. The old cable, which runs from Manhattan to Governors Island and thence to the Immigration Bureau, has been down seven years and is almost worn out now.

Young Scientist Cannibal's Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Friends of Milton J. Flood, the young naturalist, no longer doubt the report that he was captured by Papuan cannibals and is dead. He was an enthusiastic scientific investigator, and was employed some years ago as an Inspector by the Gypsy Moth Commission, when efforts were being made to exterminate the pest in Massachusetts.

JASPER IS FAT, BUT NOT JOLLY.

Resented Remarks Upon His Embonpoint by Fellow-Turtles in the Aquarium.

"Jasper" is the name of the fattest and crankiest snapping turtle in the Aquarium. A turtle in captivity grows very tame, and does not often draw his head and legs into his shell. Jasper's neck has become so stout, and his legs have grown so fat, that he couldn't get himself back into his shell if he tried to.

The other turtles in the same tank began to call him "Fatty" in the turtle language, and Jasper resented it. He stopped eating and attacked several of them, and succeeded in damaging one of his soft shell brethren. For that reason he was taken out of the tank, and put in a private tub, back of the Aquarium, where visitors can't see him. Jasper keeps his back turned to the Aquarium attendants, and although he hasn't eaten anything for two months, he is not yet able to pull his legs within his shell.

Several of the rainbow trout eggs have hatched out, and the crowd of visitors who looked at the new fish yesterday wondered how so little a tail could furnish power to navigate so big a stomach. Three thousand brown trout eggs were placed in the hatchery yesterday.

THE MOLTKE'S CRUISE ENDED.

German Officers "Sounded" Havana Harbor for Fish.

The Hamburg-American liner Moltke reached port yesterday morning after a twenty-two-days' West Indian cruise with 243 passengers. The liner sailed from here with 300 on board, but a number remained over at Havana. The other ports visited were San Juan, St. Thomas, St. Pierre, and Fort de France, St. Vincent, Grenada, Kingston, Santiago, and Nassau. Altogether the Moltke steamed over 5,000 miles.

Aboard the steamship were six German army officers, who had been designated by Emperor William as guests of the Hamburg-American Line. When the Moltke was anchored in the harbor at Havana, the German officers went fishing, and an enterprising newspaper correspondent cabled up here that they were taking soundings in the harbor.

When the story was shown to the officers on the arrival of the Moltke yesterday they laughed. "Perhaps the correspondent saw the knots in my line and thought that I was taking soundings," said one of them. "He should have waited to see what was on the other end of the line."

The Kaiser's guests were Capt. Max von Bardeleben, Count von Bernstorff, the Chief of Police at Potsdam; Capt. Albert von Hahnke, Capt. Achaz von dem Knesebeck, and Baron von Uslar-Gleichen.

Other passengers were George W. Childs, Richard S. Dana, George Ehret, and Edward H. Floyd-Jones.

YELLOW FEVER ON A STEAMSHIP.

Steward of the Booth Liner Bernard Died at Sea—Two Men Ill.

The Booth Line steamship Bernard, which arrived yesterday with a general cargo from Manaos, Para, and Barbados, reported that on the voyage up the chief steward, Charles W. Caine, had died of yellow fever.

Caine, who was fifty-four years old and a native of Liverpool, England, became ill on Jan. 21, just after the vessel left Para, and died five days later. He was buried on the same day. On that day two other members of the crew became ill, but were apparently on the way to recovery when the Bernard reached Quarantine yesterday. Both, however, were sent to Swinburne Island for treatment.

"The cases look very much like yellow fever," said Dr. Doty last night, "but I won't say so positively until I make another examination to-morrow."

In the meantime the Bernard will be thoroughly disinfected, and will probably be allowed to proceed to her dock to-day.

The last of the three bubonic plague patients who were in the Swinburne Island Hospital was discharged on Saturday. The three seamen recovered, and there were no secondary cases among those detained for observation.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

Hand-made Indias.

Slightly soiled samples, in rich, dark colorings, suitable for Offices, Libraries and Dining-Rooms.

LOT NO. 1—Extra heavy fine specimens; sizes ranging from 6x6 ft. to 6.6x9 ft., at the uniform price of $24.50 each.

LOT NO. 2—Sizes principally 10x10 ft., 9x12 ft. and 9x13 ft., at the uniform price of $54.50 each.

LOT NO. 3—Carpet sizes, ranging from 12.4x12.3 ft. up to 21x13.6 ft.; also at a uniform price of $94.50 each.

LOT NO. 4—Domestic Rugs.

Consisting of Smyrnas, Sarabends and Knappistans, 6x9 ft. size, at uniform price of $9.50 each. Sizes ranging from 7.6x10.6 up to 10x15 ft., at the uniform price of $14.50 each; all worth double.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.

Sixth Ave., 13th and 14th Sts.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

REDUCED.

ODD PIECES FOR ODD CORNERS.

The quainter a piece of furniture, the more it should be humored. It is unhappy in a conspicuous position; it takes an added charm if placed in some odd corner. We have many curious and beautiful small Art Nouveau pieces that fit in anywhere. Tables, cupboards and Cabinets, with bits of antique carving and irregular arrangements of shelves; etageres in French styles.

Reception Chairs, $5 to $16, (former prices $8 to $22); Arm Chairs $7.50 to $35, (former prices $10 to $45)—Mahogany and Mahogany finish frames, upholstered in Tapestry, Damask, Silk Tapestry and Velvet. Gold Chairs $7 and $8, (reduced from $11 and $14).

Furniture for every room in the house now below even factory prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST.

NEAR BROADWAY.

FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Enameled Steel

COOKING UTENSILS

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York, Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

If you Need a Tonic

to brace up and enrich your blood,

Don't Take Drugs!

TRY the Delicious Tonic Beverage.

BASS' PALE ALE

LABELED HEAD TO TOES

Labor Delegate Exhibited Marks on Shirt and Suspenders.

Gold Medal for Presentation Without Union Mark Caused a Debate at Central Union's Meeting.

The meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday afternoon was the occasion of a spirited and personal debate, it having been reported that no such thing as a gold medal bearing the union label could be secured in this city. The communication was from the Jewelrymakers' Union, and was to the effect that a medal presented recently to Delegate James Barry of the Actors' Union was minus the official label.

In their letter the jewelry workers referred to the committee that had purchased the medal, and asked that the Central Union pass a vote of censure on the committee for patronizing, as they termed it, "an unfair concern." A member of the Purchasing Committee was Delegate Brown of the Cigarmakers' Union, and he demanded a hearing.

"You are out of order, Mr. Brown," Chairman Holland said, "because the communication and resolutions from the Jewelrymakers' Union are without a seal, and are therefore not in order, and will have to be turned back to them to have one affixed before they can be considered."

"I cannot help that," Brown said in reply. "I want to say a few things right here, and since this resolution has been read I think it is my right to explain the motives underlying this action."

Chairman Holland decided that Brown could talk.

"I want to ask the delegate from the jewelrymakers' organization a few questions," Brown remarked.

The delegate from the jewelers' organization arose and faced his questioner.

"Now, Mr. Delegate, will you deny that a man named Ryan, a delegate from the photo-engravers' organization, is not at the bottom of this thing?" Brown asked.

"Yes, I will deny it," the delegate replied.

"Was not this man Ryan present at the meeting of your organization or your Executive Board when this thing was done?"

"No, he was not formally present at either meeting."

"Was he informally present?" Chairman Holland asked.

"Yes, I guess he was," the delegate answered.

"Now, I want to ask you if there is a house in New York where we can get a medal bearing the union label? You know there is not a single one, don't you?" Brown asked.

"There are no retail houses using the label, but the wholesale houses—"

"We are not getting medals by the wholesale," interrupted a delegate, and the audience laughed.

"Now, Mr. Chairman," Brown continued, "you see what a miserable affair this is. Do you think that we would have gotten a medal without the label on it if we could have helped it? We did go to several houses, trying to get the kind that bears the label, but such a medal wasn't to be found. So when we did go to the place where we secured the medal, we tried to get the jeweler to promise to sell union labeled jewelry, and he said he would consider the matter. I went to see him again not long since, and he said that he had been in communication with a house in Newark with the object in view of carrying out what we had asked him to do. So, you see, that although we did not get a medal with a label on it, we did try to get the man we bought it from to sell jewelry with the label on it."

Turning toward the delegate from the Jewelrymakers' Union, Brown continued:

"I can do what you can't. Look at these shoes! They have got the union label on them. Look at this coat and these trousers! There are union labels on them. Do you see that tie? It's got a label on it, too. See this collar! It's labeled. The shirt is not without a label, either, and [unbuttoning his vest] do you see these suspenders? Well, it may not be out of order for me to say that even these suspenders have got a union label on them. You can't do that, can you? I prove my unionism, and no one can gainsay it."

Brown was greeted with applause, while the delegate from the Jewelers tried to smile. A delegate moved that the resolutions be turned back to the Jewelrymakers' Union with a condemnation. The motion was seconded by a score of delegates, and carried by an overwhelming majority.

"What is the name of the delegate from the Jewelrymakers' Union?" Secretary Archibald was asked.

"Mud, I reckon," he replied.

After the medal business had been disposed of a delegate at the rear of the hall referred to the blacklist of Aldermen who voted for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise.

"Where are the blackboards that were to have been on the rostrum to-day?" he asked. "Did we not pass a resolution authorizing the purchase of two boards, one to be placed on the right side of the rostrum with the names of the Aldermen who voted for the eight-hour clause on it, and another to be placed on the other side, with the names of the men who voted against it?"

Chairman Holland said it was true that the boards had been authorized, and that they would be in place on Sunday next.

The engineers then had a little trouble in explaining why a number of their men had gone to a ball where non-union music was played.

A motion to help the Long Branch carpenters, plumbers, &c., in their fight against the contractors in Monmouth County, N. J., was carried, and $15 was appropriated for each of the eight unions that are on strike there.

TWO HURT IN GAS EXPLOSION.

Policeman Took a Lantern Down Into an Excavation in Factory Ruins While Watchman Awaited Results.

Policeman John Fitzpatrick of the Eldridge Street Station caused an explosion that occurred early yesterday morning in an excavation in front of the ruins of the Fayerweather & Ladew factory, at Allen and East Houston Streets, which was recently destroyed by fire. Fitzpatrick was severely injured and John Gebhardt, the watchman at the ruins, who lives at 1,490 Lexington Avenue, was knocked unconscious.

Since the fire quantities of illuminating gas have been escaping from pipes in the ruins. To turn off this gas it was necessary for the plumbers to dig a deep hole in front of the ruins on Allen Street. This was done on Saturday. Early yesterday morning Fitzpatrick thought that one of the sides of this excavation was going to cave in, and he borrowed a lantern from Gebhardt and climbed down in the hole. He had scarcely reached the bottom when there was a loud explosion, which was caused by the lantern igniting escaping gas.

Sergt. McDonald of the Eldridge Street Station, who happened to be near by, ran to the place to see what the trouble was. He found Gebhardt in the street twenty feet away from the excavation, and unconscious. Fitzpatrick was lying unconscious at the bottom of the excavation.

Hurry calls for ambulances were sent. Fitzpatrick was badly burned about the face and injured internally. He was hurried to Gouverneur Hospital. Dr. Voight of Bellevue restored Gebhardt to consciousness, but, fearing that he might be suffering from internal injuries, took him to Bellevue.

When Gebhardt recovered consciousness he said that he stood at the edge of the excavation while Fitzpatrick went down. The force of the explosion knocked him to the spot where he was picked up.

No damage except the injuries to the two men was done by the explosion.

Elopers Arrested in New Jersey.

Mrs. Florence Werth, twenty-eight years old, and S. Albert Iffio, a Cuban aged thirty years, who eloped from Philadelphia a month ago, were arrested in Bayonne yesterday. Mrs. Werth left her husband and Iffio deserted his wife and child. Chief of Police Magner of Bayonne was asked to search for the couple by the mother of Iffio, who said she had reason to think her son and the woman were in Bayonne. Iffio's father is Quartermaster of the Schuylkill Arsenal at Philadelphia. The couple will be arraigned before Recorder Lazarus this morning.

SMITH & MABLEY

7th Ave. & 38th St. N.Y.

AGENTS FOR

The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault

Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

The well known maker of our regular $3.50 shoe made for us 2,500 pairs on a special order.

From his letter—

"All outer soles are waterproof, adding materially to the wear. The upper leathers are practically the same as in your regular goods. Heels and counters solid as in regular goods. Smaller details exactly the same—they are made by the same hands."

"A great many of the shoes are fully as good as your regular $3.50 stock, and some are not quite as good."

"The only reason that we could make the low price on them was that it was a time when we were rather dull and could keep more of our hands employed steadily."

$2.50 is the special price.

Also some 300 pairs of $5 and $6 shoes—mostly extreme sizes; narrow widths.

$2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

258 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave.
1260 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

All Club Comforts

On the California Limited. Barber shop, buffet, library, observation parlor, magazines, daily papers, market reports, and an unrivaled cuisine.

Chicago to California in less than three days. Why stay at home?

Free illustrated books about the California tour.

GEO. C. DILLARD, Gen. Agt.,
The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway,
377 Broadway, New York City.

Santa Fe

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 110 RETAIL BRANCHES.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

The Purchasing Power

of an institution such as ours means to the public just this—that they can buy better groceries for less money at any of our stores than they can elsewhere. We have the largest grocery retailing business in the country, are direct receivers, and in every case the profit of the jobber is saved to our customers. You will find real economy in every purchase. Read the prices:

Flour.

Our own special Brand, the famous "Pride of St. Louis," finest flour milled, perfect for all kinds of baking:

Bag, 24½ lbs.	49c
Bag, 12¼ lbs.	25c
7 lbs.	15c
3½ lbs.	8c
Prepared Flour—Triumph Brand, the finest in the market, 3 lb. pkge.	14c
Prepared Flour—Peerless Brand, choice quality, 3 lb. pkge.	10c
Buckwheat—Triumph Brand, makes fine griddle cakes, 3 lb. pkge.	14c
Buckwheat—Peerless Brand, fresh, new crop, 3 lb. pkge.	10c
Yellow or White Meal—For corn bread, muffins, etc., 3 lbs.	9c
Hominy—Triumph Brand, finest quality, 2 lb. pkge.	7c
Extract of Beef—Peerless Brand, 2 oz. jar	19c
Syrup—Maple Syrup, pt. bottle	15c
Syrup—Golden Drip, qt. bottle	10c
Molasses—New Orleans, qt. bottle	12c
Cider or White Wine Vinegar, quart bottle	7c
Matches, Triumph Brand, 100 in box, 12 boxes	10c

SOAP.

A combination offer of three of the best brands on the market: Babbitt's, Kirkman's Borax, Butler's Borax,

THE 3 CAKES, 10c.

One Lot to Each Customer.

A 25c. Special.

¼-lb. box Azure Blue	8c
1-lb. best Starch	6c
3½-lbs. Soda	5c
1 Cake Butler's Borax Soap,	4c
1 Laundry Wax	3c
50 Clothes Pins	5c
¼-lb. Borax Powder	5c
1 Package Clenewel Powder,	2c
	38c

THE LOT FOR 25c.

Baking Powder.

Blue Ribbon Brand, an absolutely pure cream of tartar baking powder, excelled by no other brand:

Pound can	35c
Half pound can	18c
Quarter pound can	10c
Prunes—Medium size, lb.	5c
Prunes—Large size, lb.	9c
3 lbs.	25c
Evaporated Apricots—lb. carton	13c
Evaporated Peaches—lb. carton	12c
Evaporated Apples—lb. carton	10c
Lazenby's English Pickles—Imported Chow Chow or Mixed, patent top bottle	15c
R. & R. Pickles—Bottle	9c
Dates—Package, 7c.; 3 for	20c
Liberty Catsup—Pt. bottle	10c
Peerless Sauce—Pt. bottle	13c
Olives—Queens, 8 oz. bottle	10c
Olives—Fancy Queens, 10 oz. bot.	15c
Premium No. 1 Chocolate—½ lb.	15c
Split Peas—Quart	7c
Green Peas—Quart	7c
Salad Oil—Quart bottle	15c
Toilet Paper, rolls or square	5c

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

ORANGES, CALIFORNIA NAVELS, Medium, Large, Extra Large, Doz., 20c. Doz., 25c. Doz., 30c.

LEMONS, Large, Juicy Messinas, Doz., 11c.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

H. O'Neill & Co.

For Monday, February 2.

Remarkable Values in Women's Coats, Suits, Skirts and Waists, the details of which are noted below.

New Spring Suits.

Presenting original designs in all the new fabrics—the stamp of novelty on some and practicability on others—all made in the wide-shouldered effects that are so desirable, and handsomely trimmed. With silk braids, ornaments and contra or matching silks. As an introduction we offer SPECIAL FOR MONDAY:

Women's Suits of Zibeline Cheviots, collarless, blouse effect, trimmed on blouse and skirt with peau de soie, silk braids and taffeta ornaments, value $30.00; Monday $23.50

Velvet Blouse Jackets.

We have closed out one hundred more of these popular garments. They are made of silk velours, trimmed with silk novelty braids, lined with white or black satin, novel puff sleeves (collarless), the $30.00 and $35.00 qualities; Monday at $14.75

Dress and Walking Skirts at less than the cost of material.

Three hundred Dress and Walking Skirts, perfectly tailored, all seams bound, in nine-gore shapes with flare, made of strictly all wool ends of imported cloths, zibelines, cheviots and mixtures, actually worth $10.00; Monday $3.98

Spring Styles in Silk and Cotton Waists.

Women find frequent visits to this Department always interesting—every time they come they see something new. Unique and original styles, many of them designed specially for us, are being added every day. The charm of novelty meets you at every turn here. Perfection of fit is another characteristic you will appreciate. NOTE THE PRICES.

White Waists.

Handsome White Lawn Waists, yoke of solid tucks, box pleat of embroidery and hemstitching down centre front, sleeve and back tucked in clusters $2.25

White Lawn Waists of solid tucks and hemstitching round yoke, trimmed with Val. lace, extra full sleeve, with lace collar and cuffs $4.50

Fine imported light weight figured Pique Waists, pleated front, with large fancy buttons $3.25

Silk Waists.

Taffeta Silk Waists (extra fine quality), entire front tucked and box pleated, back tucked in clusters, sleeves box pleated, fancy collar and cuffs $4.98

Black Peau de Cygne Waists, pleated front, with fancy vest, back tucked in centre, full sleeve and handsomely tailored $5.75

Handsome Peau de Soie Waists in all the new colors, yoke with epaulets on shoulder, fancy front trimmed with crochet buttons and fancy stitching, back tucked $6.95

Untrimmed Hats for the South.

(First Floor.)

Those contemplating a trip to the South will be interested in the elaborate showing we are now making of Untrimmed Hats. They embrace many original designs specially adapted for Southern wear.

In connection therewith we make a special offering for Monday, February 2, of a choice collection of

Chiffon Hats

in all the leading shapes, in black, white and light blue, regularly worth $2.00, at

$1.19

We place on sale this morning an additional lot of 15,000 yards Printed Satin Liberty Silks in new designs, real value 98c. yard, at .... 59c yard.

Black Dress Goods Section

is receiving daily new importations of Black Silk Grenadines in a variety of designs, many of which are exclusive with us, and offer for MONDAY, February 2, a splendid value in 44-INCH ALL SILK GRENADINES, in various width stripes. Goods the regular price of which is $1.00 per yard, at 69c. per yard.

Two Specials from The Flannel Department That Merit Investigation.

Plain Colored Waist Flannels (superfine wool, high finish), in all the desirable shades, regularly worth 58c. yard, at per yard 45c

White Silk Embroidered Skirt Flannels, choice of twenty-five dainty patterns, suitable for women's and children's wear; value 65c. per yard, at, per yard 45c

Fine Teas and Coffees at less than usual prices.

The duty on Tea having been abolished, we are able to reduce the price of most of our well-known brands. We also make special prices for a few days on many of our best grades of Coffees. Economical housekeepers should take this opportunity to anticipate future needs and effect the very material saving which this sale presents.

Teas.

Good quality Family Mixed Tea at, per lb., 28c.; 3 lbs. for 80c

Our 35c. Oolong, E. B. or Mixed Tea, equal to any 50c. grade, at 3 lbs. for 95c

Our 45c. Fine India Ceylon Tea at, per lb., 40c.; 3 lbs. for $1.15

Our 45c. Fine Mixed Oolong or E. B. Tea at, per lb., 40c.; 3 lbs. for $1.15

Our 70c. extra fine Formosa Oolong, Mixed or E. B. Tea at, per lb., 60c.; or 3 lbs. for $1.75

Extra fine Basket or Pan Fired Japan Teas at, per lb., 40c.; 3 lbs. for $1.15

Coffees.

Our Lunch Coffee, excellent value at, per lb., 16c.; 5 lbs. for 75c

Our Jamoka Coffee at, per lb., 19c.; 5 lbs. for 90c

Our celebrated Mocha and Java, well known to lovers of good coffee, at, per lb., 24c.; 5 lbs. for $1.18

Our Java (alone) at, per lb., 24c.; 5 lbs. for $1.18

Our Mocha (alone) at, per lb., 24c.; 5 lbs. for $1.18

Extra Java, at, per lb., 30c.; 5 lbs. for $1.40

These Teas and Coffees are guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money will be refunded.

Also the following specials:

Pure Maple Syrup, gallon cans 90c

"Snider's" Tomato Catsup, pint bottle 15c

Jersey Solid Tomatoes, at, per can, 12c.; per dozen cans $1.40

Long Island Tomatoes, in glass jars, each 23c.; per dozen $2.70

Parlor Lamps Reduced.

Balance of our $8.00 and $10.00 Decorated Parlor Lamps at, each, $4.98

Balance of our $4.00 and $5.00 Decorated Parlor Lamps at, each, $2.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.